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JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.

MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Growers and Importers of the Best

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Tenth Annual Catalogue for 1889.

THOUGH we have been growing seeds for many years, our first regular Seed Catalogue was not issued till 1879. We distributed thirty thousand copies of it among our old friends and correspondents, and the next year we asked those who were pleased with the seeds to send us a few names of their neighbors. They kindly did so and in 1881 we sent out 90,000 Catalogues, and the following year 100,000.

There are probably six million people in the United States who buy seeds and even if we should issue 250,000 Catalogues this year we should still only reach one in twenty-four. It seems to be a fact that the great majority of seed users do not purchase direct from the seedsmen and seed growers. This is much to be regretted for the loss sustained by using old and inferior seeds is confessedly very great.

Reduction of Postage on Seeds.

Since our last Catalogue was issued the postage on seeds has been reduced one-half. For many years we have paid one cent per ounce on all seeds sent by mail, or sixteen cents per pound. Now the postage is only one cent for two ounces, or eight cents per pound. We can now send seeds to any post-office in the United States or Canada for eight cents per pound. Our customers shall have the full benefit of this reduction.

The Best Seeds in the World.

Our constant aim is to furnish the best seeds in the world. We test all our seeds on our own farm in comparison with others, and when we find that we can buy better seeds than we can grow ourselves we buy them, even at a considerable advance in price. One thing we know, our seeds are far better than formerly. Every year witnesses a decided improvement. We believe all our customers who have purchased seeds from us for years past will bear testimony to the truth of this assertion.

How to Get Better Seeds.

Stop buying seeds sent all over the country to be sold on commission. Send to head-quarters and get seeds direct from the growers or from some reliable and well-known seedsman. Never buy seeds because they are cheap, and do not think because a seedsman asks a high price that his seeds must necessarily be better than others. It is often the case that one seedsman charges fifty per cent more than another, while the seed comes out of the same bag, or from the same grower.

All Our Seeds are Sold under the following Guarantees.

1st. We assume all risk of money reaching us in safety when sent by draft, post-office money order, express money order, or by express, or to the amount of \$2 by registered letter, or, when not to exceed one dollar, in an ordinary letter. We also bear the expense of sending us the money.

2d. We guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds when sent either by mail or express. If any of the seeds are lost or injured on the journey we will send them again, without charge.

3d. We guarantee that the seed shall be fresh and pure, and sure to grow. If any of them fail to germinate when properly sown in good soil under favorable conditions, we will refill the order, without charge. But we will not be responsible for the loss of the crop.

All Our Seeds Carefully Tested.

We carefully and repeatedly test all our seeds. We do not test them haphazard, but make a regular business of it. In this way we know that if our seeds are properly sown or planted, they are sure to grow.

We do a Strictly Cash Business.

All orders for our seeds are accompanied by the money. This is best for our customers. It enables us to sell the best of seeds at the lowest possible price.

Compare our Prices with other Seedsmen.

We think it will be found on comparing our prices with others, that we charge less than any other reliable seedsmen. And we are confident that our seeds are, to say the least, fully equal to the best in this country or any other. At the prices quoted in our catalogue, we prepay the postage on our seeds. Many seedsmen quote prices, and if to be sent by mail require postage to be added to the price. In comparing prices this point must not be overlooked.

Discounts on Large Orders, and to those who get up Clubs.

Many of our customers get their neighbors to join with them in sending for seeds. On all such orders, however small, we allow a discount of 10 per cent. And on all orders for seeds amounting to \$10, we allow a discount of 10 per cent.; \$20, 15 per cent.; \$30, 20 per cent.; \$40, 25 per cent.

In comparing our prices with other seedsmen, please take these liberal discounts into consideration.

Sending Seeds by Express C. O. D.

We are willing to send seeds by express C. O. D., provided one-third or one-fourth of the money is sent us with the order. We require this as a guarantee of good faith. In other words, if you wish eight dollars' worth of seeds, you may send us \$2.00 with the order, and the seeds will be sent by express, C. O. D., and the six dollars can be paid the express agent on delivery of the seeds.

Seeds for the Children's Garden.

Many of our customers let the children have a garden that is "all their own." It is a good thing. Seven years ago, in hopes of calling attention to this matter, we offered to send seeds to boys and girls under fifteen years of age, *strictly for their own gardens*, at 25 per cent. discount. In other words we send one dollar's worth of seeds to children for 75 cents. We have continued this offer every year since, and it gives us great pleasure to observe a growing interest in this matter. It is seldom that we get an order for seeds that does not contain a small order for the children's garden, generally of a few easily grown flowers.

We continue this offer for 1889. We will send seeds for any boy or girl under 15 years of age, or to any clergyman or clergyman's family, for 25 per cent less than regular catalogue rates.

Promptness in Filling Orders.

Many of our customers pay us the compliment of saying that we fill orders more promptly than any other seedsmen.

What are the Best Varieties?

We cannot answer this question any more than we can say which is the best breed of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs or poultry. It depends on circumstances. One man wants above everything else high quality, and another wants size and handsome appearance, and another wants productiveness. For our part we place quality first and average the rest.

In our description of varieties we place those kinds which we deem the best in LARGE TYPE. In many cases this is an easy matter, but in others we have had to take into consideration the question of earliness. Take Sweet Corn for instance. If earliness is the first and only consideration we should name the Cory; if earliness and size and quality are desired, we should name Shaker's Early. If quality, size and productiveness (but not earliness) are desired, we should unhesitatingly name Hickox Improved Sweet Corn. And so it is with Peas. We have early, medium and late varieties, and several varieties in each class. In each class we put the name of the best and most desirable variety in large type.

A Large Test Garden.

We have a farm of 250 acres, admirably adapted for seed growing and gardening purposes. We not only grow all the kinds we have in our catalogue, but we test all the new varieties that are introduced from year to year. When we find one of decided merit we add it to our list. Many such will be found in our Catalogue this year.

How to Make a Hot-Bed.

It is a matter of surprise that a great many farmers and others who have plenty of horse manure do not have hot beds. Certainly no farmer who has a son or daughter with a taste for gardening should be without one. It is little labor and it comes at a time when other work is not pressing. Horse manure is best and sheep manure the next best. If the horse or sheep manure has been used for bedding pigs it will be all the better. The more grain or bran the horses have been fed and the more their liquid excrements are mixed with the dung, the richer it will be and the more readily it will ferment.

The fermentation is now known to be produced by a minute living plant which acts like yeast. If you can get some manure that has commenced to ferment, be careful to mix it all through the mass of the manure. The live plant or yeast which is growing in this fermenting manure will continue to grow and will spread all through the heap and will produce the desired heat.

Select the place where the hot-bed is to be. It should have a southern exposure and be sheltered from the winds. Draw the manure and make a heap near this place—make the heap about five feet wide and five feet high, building it square on the sides and flat on the top. Make it any desired length. We are not now speaking of the hot-bed itself, but merely of getting the dung ready to make the hot-bed. Such a heap as we have described will make a good hot-bed the length of the heap.

If the manure is partly frozen and the weather is very cold it will be a good plan to pour on some hot water or put in some hot bricks or hot coal ashes. The great point is to start fermentation. The yeast plant we have spoken of will not grow in frozen or very cold manure.

When the manure has once commenced to ferment the battle is won. As soon as the heap is fermenting rapidly in the center, make your hot-bed. It is not necessary to have a pit. The hot-bed can be made on the surface of the ground. Stake off the ground a foot larger on all sides than the frame or frames you intend to use. Take the manure from the fermenting heap alongside and place a forkful at each stake and along the whole outside of the bed. Then fill in the whole space with manure, and repeat the process adding layer after layer till you reach the desired height. But be very careful to break up any or all lumps that may be in the manure, and especially be careful to distribute the hot or fermenting portions (the yeast) evenly through the bed. If the manure is very hot, tread the bed down solid; if it has only just started to ferment the less treading the better. In the latter case, as soon as the bed is finished put on the frame and sash, but do not put any dirt on top. If the nights are cold cover the sash with mats or bags and place manure round the outside of the frame to exclude the cold air and make everything as snug as possible. The object is to retain any heat that may be generated by fermentation. The warmer you can keep the bed the more rapidly will the manure ferment. If portions of the manure get hot while other parts are still cold and dormant, "transplant" some of this hot manure into holes made in the cold parts of the bed. They will grow and gradually extend, producing a uniform heat all through the manure. When this is the case tread down the bed and even it off and then cover with soil about six inches deep. Keep the sash closed and do not sow the seed till the soil is thoroughly warm throughout, and the weed seeds it contains have started to grow. Then take off the sash and hoe and rake the soil thoroughly, exposing it to the fresh air, and let all the gases and steam escape. The soil should not be hotter than 80° or 85°.

Soil for a Hot-Bed.—This is an important matter. But as it should be prepared the summer previous it is not necessary to discuss the subject at this time. In the absence of specially prepared soil and with the earth frozen solid, you must see what you can find in out-door cellars or under a straw stack, or beneath a pit of roots that have been buried in a sandy spot in the field or garden, or where celery has been kept in trenches, or under the manure that you have piled up to ferment for the hot-bed. When you make this fermenting pile of manure into the hot-bed you will find the soil underneath thawed out and you can dig it up and wheel it into a cellar. Select the dryest and sandiest portions. Be sure to get enough of it. Run it through a sieve—the largest you have at first, and as the soil gets dryer a finer one. If you can find some old, dry, well-rotted manure break it up fine and rub it through a sieve and mix one bushel of this sifted manure with three or four bushels of the sifted earth. The object is not merely to make the soil rich, but to make it light and porous and capable of holding an extra quantity of water.

Sowing the Seed.—Our own plan is to take a lath and mark off rows with a pencil about an inch apart and just deep enough to retain the seed in place. Many prefer to sow broadcast as it is less work, but certainly more labor in weeding. Mark the names of the seeds on labels stuck at the beginning of the row. Cover the seed by scattering a little fine sifted earth over them—just enough to retain them in their place. Much seed is lost by covering too deep. If you have it there is nothing better for covering the seed than dry sifted moss—say from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep. It is especially valuable in preventing the soil from getting hard by constant watering.

Starting Plants in Boxes in the House.

Make a box out of half-inch boards about 15 inches wide, four inches deep, and just long enough to rest on the window sill. Put a nail or screw on the outside of each end of the box. Put a nail or screw on each side of the window about two and a half feet above the sill, and then with some wire or string fasten the boxes in the window.

The soil prepared for the hot-bed can be used in these boxes. We have had just as good success in starting plants in such boxes in the house as in hot-beds. This is especially the case early in the season while the weather is very cold outside. A little dry sifted moss scattered on the surface of the soil in the box, a quarter of an inch thick, after the seed is sown, or between the plants after they have started, will act as a mulch, and check evaporation—a point of considerable importance, especially if the house is heated with a furnace. The moss has another advantage: you can pour the water on the moss on the surface of the box; otherwise a watering can and rose must be used, and in this case it is difficult to avoid wetting the floor.

Such seeds as Asters, Verbenas, Pansies, Balsams, Hollyhocks, Petunias, Stocks, and other flowers, can be raised with little trouble in these boxes, and it is an excellent plan to sow Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, Early Cabbage and Cauliflower in boxes in the house, and when convenient transplant them into the hot-bed. A partly spent hot-bed covered with glass, or a moderately warm one covered with cotton cloth, can often be used with great advantage for plants started in boxes in the house.

Cotton Cloth for Hot-Bed Sash.

We cannot get along without glass sashes, but as a matter of experience, we find that if you have say a dozen glass sashes, you can double the number of your hot-beds by having a dozen sashes covered with cotton cloth. The cloth-covered sashes should be exactly the same size as the glass sashes. If you have some plants that you wish to force along rapidly for a few days, put on the glass sashes, and when the plants are fairly started, and especially if they are making a too rapid growth, and need considerable ventilation, take off the glass and put on the cotton.

For instance, you can use glass for Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, etc., till it is time to begin hardening them off. Then, if you have planted Water Melons and Musk Melons on sods in a fresh hot-bed with considerable bottom heat, take the glass off the Cabbage or Cauliflower plants, or the Tomatoes, etc., and put the glass sash on the Melons, and the cotton sash on the plants that are nearly as large as you wish. The advantage of cotton is not merely its comparative cheapness, but it is far less work to take care of a hot-bed covered with cotton than with glass.

Melons Started on Sods.

In our short season, there is great advantage in starting Melons on inverted pieces of sod in a hot-bed. Select such sod as is suitable for a lawn. It should be tough and well matted together with fine surface roots. Take a bright spade and file or grind it sharp. Cut the sod as you would for sodding a lawn, only a little thicker, say, three inches thick. Cut it into pieces four inches square. Take off the sash from the hot-bed and throw back about two inches of the warm, porous soil from the surface of the hot-bed. Commence on one side of the hot-bed, and place the sods, grass down, compactly and neatly in straight rows in the hot-bed. Place four good Melon seeds on each sod, and cover an inch deep with the warm soil from the hot-bed. When all is done, water thoroughly, and put on the glass. Little or no ventilation is needed unless the temperature rises to over 90°. Melons will stand a strong heat. If the plants are drawn up too much, place a little loose hot-bed soil among them, say half an inch deep. If this soil consists principally of well-rotted, dry, sifted manure, all the better. If the plants are growing too rapidly, and are liable to be too large before the soil and weather are suited for transplanting out of doors, check them by ventilating, or during the heat of the day, by removing the sash entirely, or what is sometimes better than either, by putting on the cloth sashes.

It is far less work to start Melons in this way than may be supposed from our somewhat prosy description. The chief labor is in watering. They need a great deal of water.

When ready to set them out in the garden, thoroughly saturate the bed with water the evening before, so that it will have time to soak down to the roots. Holes may be made between the pieces of sod and the water poured into these holes again and again as fast as it disappears. There is no danger of getting on too much water, while it often happens that the roots of the Melons are exposed because the soil is too dry. No watering is necessary or desirable after the plants are set out. The saturated mellow hot-bed soil and sods should hold water enough to last the plants till they get hold of the soil in the garden.

Do We Lose Anything by Fermenting Manure.

In other words, can we use manure for a hot-bed without loss of ammonia or other valuable plant food? This question is very satisfactorily answered by an experiment of the late Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. We all know that fermenting manure sometimes gives off a little ammonia; but it should be remembered that one pound of nitrogen in manure, if converted into ammonia, would produce 44,700 cubic inches of pure ammonia gas, and that each inch of gas mixed in the air of a room or barn would be readily detected by a good nose. It requires very little ammonia to make a great smell.

Five tons of good stable manure contains over 60 pounds of nitrogen. Dr. Voelcker found that five tons of manure (10,000 lbs.) placed in a heap in November, and kept out of doors, exposed to rain till April 30, lost less than half a pound of nitrogen or ammonia. The following are the results:

	When put in heap Nov. 3.	Same heap April 30.
Total weight of Manure.....	10,000 lbs.	7,138 lbs.
Water.....	6,617 "	4,707 "
Soluble Organic Matter.....	248 "	305 "
Soluble Mineral Matter.....	154 "	207 "
Total Organic Matter.....	2,824 "	1,678 "
Total Nitrogen, in heap.....	64.3 "	63.9 "
Nitrogen in Soluble Matter....	14.9 "	21.4 "

The heap lost by fermentation nearly one ton of water, and 1126 lbs. of dry organic matter that was slowly burnt up in the heap, and which would give out about as much heat as half a ton of coal burnt in a stove. This organic matter has no manurial value. There was practically no loss of plant-food. On the other hand, the heap of fermented manure is of more value than the raw manure from which it is produced, because the nitrogen and mineral matter are more soluble and more readily available for plants. There is, therefore, no loss in making a hot-bed.

It is true, that if the old hot-bed is left exposed all summer, and we should have rains enough to wash out the soluble plant-food, there would be that amount of loss; but even in that case the ground gets it. In keeping manure there is not necessarily any practical loss from the escape of gases, but there is often considerable loss from leaching. It is rare indeed, however, that we have rain enough to saturate a hot-bed, except at the front side which catches the rain water that runs off the sashes.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.

It is a matter of surprise that Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets are not more extensively grown for stock in this country. Of all root crops they are best adapted to our dry, hot climate. The yield per acre of actual digestible food, when the land is rich or sufficient manure is used, is enormous. On rich alluvial land heavy crops can be grown year after year with little or no manure. And even on heavy upland, in the celebrated experiments of Lawes & Gilbert, where roots have been grown forty-two times in forty-five years, 1000 bushels of Mangels are frequently grown per acre.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets, when furnished with an abundant supply of manure and especially with available nitrogen, possess the power of absorbing an enormous quantity of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. In some of Lawes & Gilbert's experiments with Mangel Wurzel an extra dressing of 86 pounds of available nitrogen per acre, enabled the leaves of the Mangels to absorb from the atmosphere an excess over the plots without nitrogen of over one ton of carbon per acre. This is stored up principally in the roots in the form of sugar. The first year of the experiment on sugar Beets, one of the plots produced 64,736 pounds of roots and 12,768 pounds of leaves—the roots containing 6,635 pounds of sugar per acre.

After growing Sugar Beets for five years, Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel were sown, and the first year one of the plots produced 70,448 pounds of roots and 22,960 pounds of leaves per acre. The amount of sugar contained in sugar beets grown for stock, ranged in nearly two hundred determinations all the way from 10 per cent. to over 14 per cent. In Mangel Wurzel the range, so far as the results have been published, varies from as low as 5 per cent. to as high as 12½ per cent. of sugar.

On the average, common white Turnips, such as are grown late in Autumn, contain about 8 per cent. of solid dry matter; while Swede Turnips or Ruta Bagas, that are sown earlier and have a longer season of growth, contain on the average 11 per cent. of solid or dry matter, while Mangel Wurzel have on the average 13 per cent. of solid, dry matter. Sugar Beets, grown for stock, have a still higher percentage of solid, dry matter, varying, according to Lawes & Gilbert, from 16 to 18 per cent.; and in a recent lecture on the Growth of Root Crops, delivered at the Royal Agricultural College, Cienccester, Dr. Gilbert stated that "the most improved varieties, cultivated for sugar making, and grown under the most favorable conditions, sometimes yield as much as 20 per cent. of sugar!"

Clearly the Beet, including the Mangel Wurzel, has not yet received sufficient attention in this country, where our climate is admirably adapted for its growth, either for stock or for sugar.

The only objection we have to Sugar Beets is that they will not keep as well late in the Spring or early Summer months as Harris' Yellow Mangel Wurzel. The latter we grow principally for the cves and lambs and like to have some for the lambs till June or July. Sugar Beets are ripe and in good condition to feed earlier than Mangel Wurzel. For feeding early in the Winter we prefer Sugar Beets to Mangel Wurzel, and if kept in pits or in a cold cellar they can be kept in fine condition till the middle of May. And, as stated above, weight for weight, Sugar Beets are more nutritious than Mangel Wurzel. On the whole, however, we have not yet the necessary facts to determine which is the most profitable kind to grow. We are safe in saying that no farmer, and especially no sheep or cattle or pig breeder, will regret raising a good crop of *both of them*. If he wants to commence feeding early in the Winter he should raise the greater proportion of Sugar Beets. If he does not wish to commence feeding roots till near Spring he should raise more Mangel Wurzels. No breeder ever has too many of either.

Setting out an Asparagus Bed.

All that is necessary to have an Asparagus bed is the land and the roots. You have the land and we have the roots. We have several hundred thousand of as fine two year-old Asparagus roots as any gardener can desire, all of our own growth, and we are selling them this year at extremely low prices—lower than ever before and better plants.

We have a bed of five rows, 60 yards long, three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows, that furnishes a good sized family with all the Asparagus they want, every day, through the season and quite frequently it gets ahead of us, and we are able to make a present to friends. And that bed was planted with no more labor than it takes to plant the same amount of land to potatoes. And, it should be remembered that when an asparagus bed is once planted, it lasts a life-time.

All we did was to mark out the rows three feet apart and then make holes three or four inches deep in the row, two feet apart, with a hoe, large enough to allow the roots to be spread out horizontally as they grow. We then spread out the roots and covered them carefully with a hoe and trod the soil down firm upon them. We took no more pains in preparing the land or manuring it than if we were planting potatoes. After the plants commenced to grow we cultivated the ground between the rows and hooed out all the weeds between the plants. We sometimes spread manure on the surface in the Autumn, and every Spring give the bed a top dressing of nitrate of soda, say from 4 to 6 pounds per square rod and sometimes more. In the Fall the Asparagus is one mass of the rankest growth and we have very early and very strong, thick shoots in Spring. On a large scale, mark out the rows not less than three feet apart each way. This requires 4,840 roots to the acre. There is nothing in agriculture or horticulture, in proportion to the cost, that pays such profits as a few acres of Asparagus, provided you plant wide enough apart, keep clean and top dress every year with nitrate of soda, and it may be with potash and superphosphate.

NOVELTIES AND VARIETIES

—OF—

SPECIAL MERIT.

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

This new variety of Tomato is remarkable for its stiff, compact and dwarf habit of growth, occupying less than one-third the ground covered by many other varieties. Fruit medium size, smooth and solid. For small gardens its dwarf habit renders it well worthy of trial. Per packet, 10 cents; three packets, 25 cents.

CLEVELAND'S IMPROVED VALENTINE BEAN.

Of all the green podded varieties of beans that we have tried Cleveland's Improved Valentine is the best. In our tests last year it was eight days earlier than



Cleveland's Improved Valentine Bean.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

the common Early Valentine. It has a round, solid, thick-fleshed pod, tender, juicy and of good flavor. Price prepaid by mail, per quart, 50 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY TOMATO.



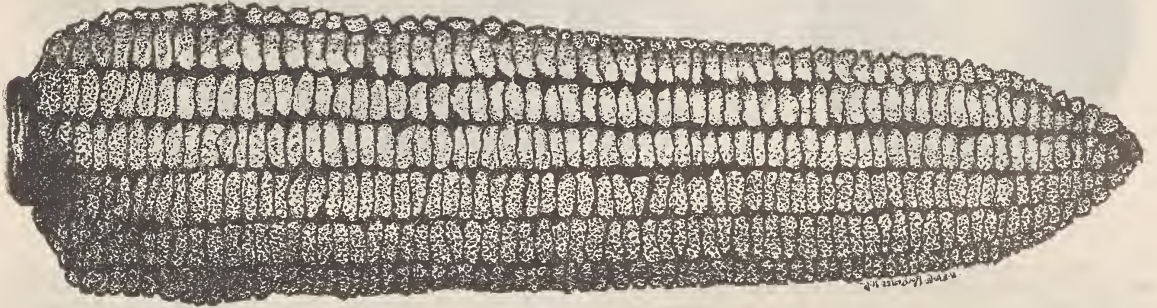
For home use, for market or for canning, this is one of the very best tomatoes yet introduced. Medium early, large size, smooth and excellent quality. Choice seed direct from the originator. Per lb., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

WARDELL'S NEW KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

SOME seedsmen claim for this new and certainly very promising bean that it is "decidedly the earliest, most prolific and hardiest bush wax bean they have ever grown." We tried it last year from seed sent us by Mr. Charles Wardell, and found it to be all that is claimed for it except earliness. With us it was later or at least no earlier than our Golden Wax. But the pods are decidedly longer and larger than the Golden Wax and of equally good or better quality. It is well worthy of trial. Price, prepaid by mail, per quart 35 cents; pint, 35 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cts.



Wardell's New Kidney Wax Bean.



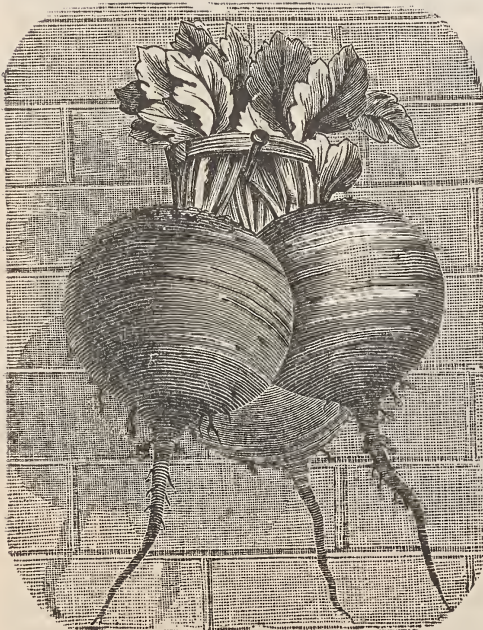
Hickox Improved Sweet Corn.

HICKOX IMPROVED SWEET CORN.

For the main crop, either for home use, for market or for canning the best variety of Sweet Corn is Hickox Improved. It is earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, a vigorous grower, exceedingly productive, very large twelve rowed ears, large white kernels, sweet, juicy and tender. We grew over five acres of it last season and can furnish the best of seed. Price prepaid by mail, quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; ½ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

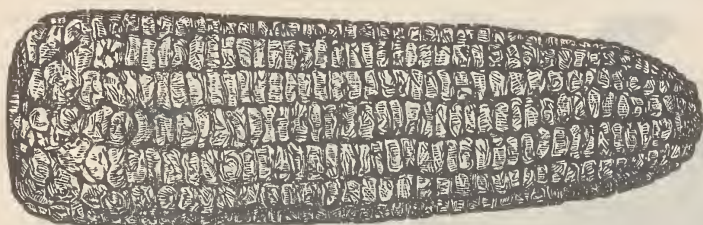
THE ECLIPSE BEET.

The two earliest and best table beets are unquestionably the Egyptian and the Eclipse. In many respects they are quite similar. When first introduced the Eclipse was a little later than the Egyptian. But in our trials last season when sown at the same date side by side the Eclipse was quite as early as the Egyptian. It is smoother, handsomer and larger than the Egyptian, not quite of so dark red a color, but of finer fibre and more productive. Our seed is grown from the finest stock. Price prepaid by mail, per lb., 60 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Eclipse Beet.

PERRY'S HYBRID SWEET CORN.



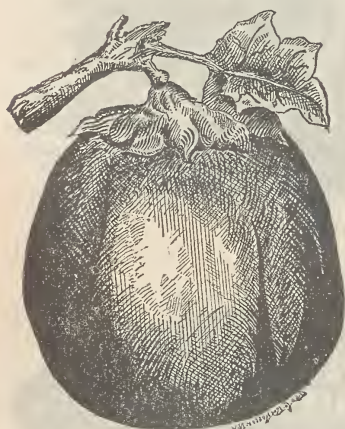
Perry's Hybrid Sweet Corn.

Perry's Hybrid Sweet Corn proves to be a decided acquisition. From actual trial we can confidently recommend it to market gardeners and all others. It is the largest very early sweet corn yet introduced. The ears are seven inches long, twelve rows, red cob, large white kernels, of excellent quality. It is quite as early as Minnesota and is so much larger that it commands a much higher price in market. Price prepaid by mail, quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; ½ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

BLACK PEKIN EGG PLANT,

The Black Pekin Egg Plant proves to be an excellent variety. The plant is a vigorous grower and decidedly productive. Fruit very large, perfectly round, color very dark purple almost black, excellent quality and

high flavor.
Price prepaid
by mail, per
lb., \$5.50;
¼ lb., \$1.50;
oz., 50cts;
packet,
10 cts.



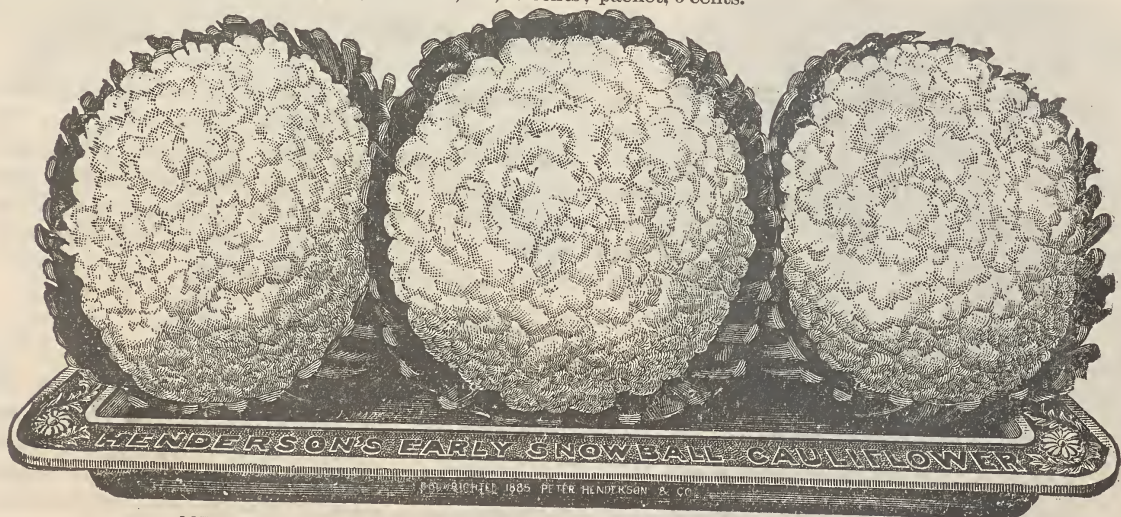
Black Pekin Egg Plant.



Harris' Short-Stem Drumhead Cabbage.

HARRIS' SHORT-STEM DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

We have been growing this cabbage for twenty-five years. Its good qualities have been fixed by careful selection. We grow it principally as a winter cabbage, setting out the plants the first and second weeks of July. It is, however, an "all season" cabbage, early, medium and late, according to the time of planting. It is a vigorous grower, with very large, solid, firm heads which when cut up are remarkably white and crisp and not a bad substitute for celery. We are "headquarters" for this cabbage seed. We grow it on an extensive scale from selected heads. Price reduced. Prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.80; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOW BALL CAULIFLOWER.

The true Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower is a remarkably dwarf plant, with short stem and small leaves. It is all head. For forcing this is a great advantage, for if the land is rich enough the plants can be set very close together. In our own tests not one plant in a hundred failed to produce a head, showing that the seed has been grown with great care. Let none think the seed is too high. In proportion to the cost of growing it is the cheapest Cauliflower Seed we have. Our seed is true genuine Henderson's Early Snowball, and it cannot be sold at a less price than we offer it. Oz., \$3; ½ oz., \$1.75; ¼ oz., \$1; packet, containing not less than 200 seeds, 20 cents.

Mr. J. A. Herrick, Cumberland Co., Md., writes: "The Deacon Lettuce stood the drouth better than any other variety."

Mr. A. M. Chevison, of Belleville, Ill., writes: "The finest Lettuce we ever raised was the Deacon Lettuce. It makes heads as hard as cabbage."



Mr. Lemuel Moore, Clinton Co., N. Y., writes: "The Deacon Lettuce did well and headed well. It was very tender and sweet. It will surely make good heads of extra good quality. No plants failed to make a head with me."

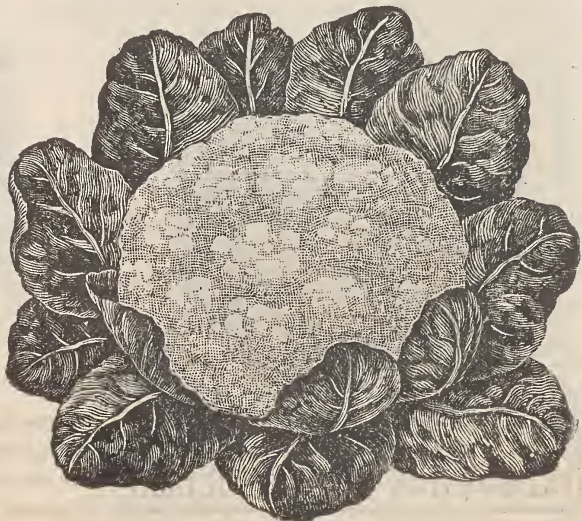
The Deacon Lettuce. (From a Photograph.)

THE DEACON LETTUCE.

This splendid lettuce will stand hot weather without becoming bitter or running up to seed better than any other variety. This is the result of over forty years' careful selection. It is to-day the most remarkable lettuce in the world. We are the original introducers of this lettuce, and all who wish the true seed should get it from headquarters. Price prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.00: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

We make a specialty of this seed. It is obtained direct from the most celebrated grower in Erfurt. It costs far more than Henderson's Early Snowball. The plants of Early Snowball are a little more dwarf and are therefore better for forcing, while many of the heads of Erfurt Earliest Dwarf are thicker and larger than Henderson's Early Snowball. We are safe in saying that they are the two best Cauliflowers in the world. Probably both of them are grown by the same methods of dwarfing. Both are necessarily very expensive. If you are offered seed of either of these varieties at less than our prices you may be sure it is not genuine. Price per oz., \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.57; packet, containing not less than 150 seeds 20 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.



Erfurt Earliest Dwarf Cauliflower.

MILLER'S CREAM MUSK MELON.

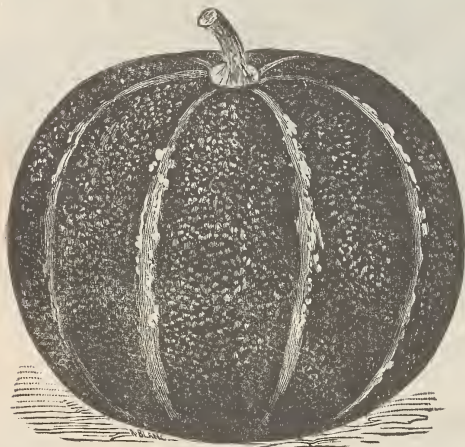
In our test garden last year, Miller's Cream Musk Melon proved to be one of the best varieties. It is remarkably uniform and produces a greater weight of good fruit than any other variety we have tested. Skin dark green, slightly netted, flesh salmon color, very thick, sweet, juicy, and of the highest quality. The Osage seems to be identical with Miller's Cream. We grew them both and could see no difference. Price, prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; packet, 10 cents.



Miller's Cream Musk Melon.

EMERALD GEM MUSK MELON.

The introducer claims this to be "without exception, the sweetest of all melons." An enthusiastic lover of fine melons on eating it exclaimed "nectar, ambrosia." This is a little extravagant, but certainly it is a very sweet and good flavored melon, and worthy of general introduction. Fruit small and round; skin dark green and smooth; flesh a rich salmon color, very thick, remarkably sweet, delicious and high flavored. Price prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; packet, 10 cents.



Emerald Gem Musk Melon.

CHAMPION MARKET MUSK MELON.

This is an excellent shipping variety. It is of better quality when kept two or three days than when eaten fresh from the vines. It is very productive, fruit good size and very uniform, skin dark green, very thickly netted, flesh green, thick and good flavor. Price, prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; oz. 25 cts., packet, 10 cents.



Champion Market Musk Melon.

HUNGARIAN HONEY WATER MELON.

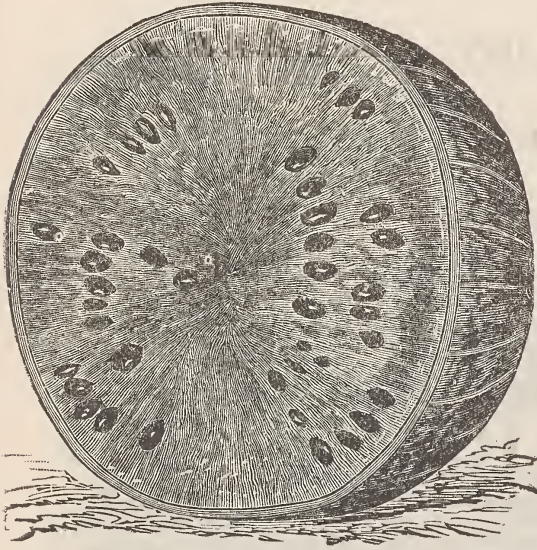
Of all Water Melons we have ever grown the Hungarian Honey is the sweetest, highest flavored and most delicious. It is very early and productive but some-



what undersized for market. It is the Melon for home use. The fruit is perfectly round, skin a medium dark green, flesh brilliant red, very solid, seeds remarkably small. Per lb., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; packet, 10 cents.

RUBY KING PEPPER.

The Ruby King is probably the largest of all Peppers. The vines are vigorous and very productive. With us, however, it proves too late for a profitable market variety. Farther south it can doubtless be grown to great advantage. Per oz., 35 cts.; packet, 10 cents.



Volga Water Melon.

VOLGA WATER MELON.

This Russian Water Melon is remarkably distinct and a decided acquisition. Next to the Hungarian Honey it is the sweetest and best flavored variety we have yet grown. The vines are remarkably vigorous and very productive, fruit perfectly round, very light green and of good size. Flesh very solid, crisp, sweet and of excellent flavor. Seed small, Price, prepaid by mail, per lb., \$2.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; packet, 10 cents.



Telephone Peas.

TELEPHONE PEAS.

Of all the new Peas we have tried the Telephone is the best. It comes into bearing just when we want it, after the early Peas are gone and before the Champion of England and Marrowfats are ready. It has

immense pods, nearly, but not quite filled with large wrinkled peas of most exquisite flavor. Prepaid by mail, quart, 65 cents; pint, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT-TOP RADISH.

The only objection to this excellent Radish is its long name. It is the *earliest* of all Radishes we have yet tried, and of the very highest quality. It has very small leaves and this with its remarkable earliness renders it *the best of all varieties for forcing*. Per lb., prepaid by mail, \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

WHITE BOX RADISH.

The White Box is a new variety of Radish of great size, rapid growth and good quality, specially adapted for forcing for market. It is later than the Early Scarlet Globe Short-top, but is three times the size and commands a ready sale. Per lb., prepaid by mail, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; oz., 12 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.



Early Scarlet Globe Short-top Radish.



White Box Radish.

GENERAL LIST OF FRESH, PURE AND GOOD SEEDS

For 1889.

WITH BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.



Price List of Seeds Sent Prepaid by Mail, and their Safe Delivery in Good Condition Guaranteed.

Asparagus.

Fr. Asperge.

Ger. Spargel.



Conovers Colossal.

Keep the land well hoed and free from weeds. When a year old, if you are ready, transplant into a permanent bed, or let them remain till they are two years old. In growing plants on a large scale, we sow the seed in rows 28 inches apart, and use the horse hoe between the rows.

Conovers Colossal—There is no better variety. Good fresh seed. Per pound, prepaid by mail, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; ounce, 6 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Asparagus seed is slow to germinate, and unless the land is clean or you sow a few radish seeds with it to mark the rows, so that you can see where to hoe before the young Asparagus plants appear, the weeds are apt to smother them or greatly check their growth. Select clean, rich, light land, and sow in rows not less than 15 inches apart and drop two or three seeds to each inch of row, and afterwards thin out the plants to three or four inches apart.

Asparagus Roots.

Almost Given Away.

Last year we only sent one year old Asparagus roots by mail; this year, owing to the reduction in postage, we will send two year old Asparagus roots by mail at the same price we charged last year for one year old roots.

Never before have good two year old Asparagus roots been sold as cheap as we now offer them. The reason for this is simply that we grow them in enormous quantity and have more of them than we can probably sell. Such a chance to get the *very best of roots* at low prices seldom occurs. For directions for planting see page 4.

ONE YEAR OLD ROOTS, BY MAIL PREPAID.—50 roots, 40 cents; 100 roots, 75 cents; 200 roots, \$1.40; 300 roots, \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, TWO YEARS OLD, PREPAID BY MAIL.—50 roots, 50 cents; 120 roots, \$1.00; 250 roots, \$2.00; 550 roots, \$4.00.

BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID.—Good, strong, **two year old** roots, 50 plants, 40 cents; 100 plants, 75 cents; 250 plants, \$1.50; 500 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$4.00; 2,000 plants, \$7.50. 3,000 plants, \$10.00; and any greater quantity at \$3.25 per 1,000. We can allow no discount on these extremely low prices. No charge for boxes or barrels.

Examine other seedsmen's or nursery catalogues, and see what they charge for two year old Asparagus roots, and you will be convinced that it pays to buy direct from the growers. And remember that you will get the roots fresh from the field.

THREE YEAR OLD ROOTS.—We have a few thousand three year old roots, and as long as the supply lasts will send them by express or freight, not prepaid, at the following rates: 100 plants, \$1.20; 200 plants, \$2.25; 500 plants, \$4.00; 1,000 plants, \$7.00.

Beans.

Fr. Haricot.

Ger. Bohne.

There are few more delicious vegetables than the fresh, green pods of a good variety of Beans, and none more easily grown. For our own use we aim to get them as early as possible. The earlier they are, and the more vigorous the vines, the fresher, juicier and tenderer are the pods.

Bean plants are easily injured by frost, but it is well to plant a few as soon as the land is in good working condition, and run the chances. But do not depend on the first planting. Plant again in a few days, and again in a week, and continue to plant for succession. The real secret of raising good beans is to keep the land well hoed and absolutely free from weeds. Plant in rows about 18 inches

apart, and drop a bean to each inch of row, and cover, on sandy land, two inches deep, and on clay land about an inch, being careful to cover with fine, well pulverized earth.

There are 1,500 Golden Wax Beans in a pint, and if dropped an inch apart a pint will plant 125 feet of row. Many gardeners plant thicker than this, say 3 beans to each 2 inches of row. In this case, a pint will plant 83½ feet of row.

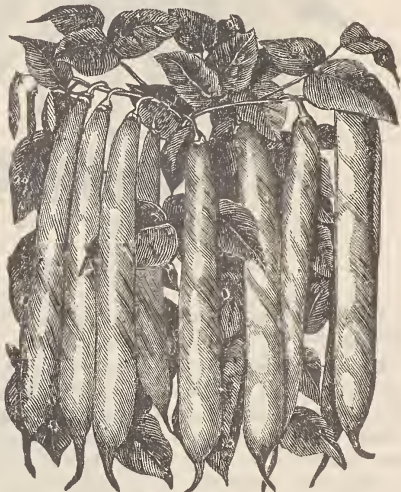
Of Crystal Wax Beans, one of the very best varieties, there are 2,755 beans in a pint, and if only one bean is dropped to each inch of row, a pint will plant 229 feet of row.

Beans, GOLDEN WAX—The earliest and best variety for home use or for market. Very productive and of the highest quality. Price prepaid by mail, per quart, 45 cents; pint, 25 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



German Black Wax, or 'Butter Bean.'

German Black Wax or "Butter Bean."—Smaller than the Golden Wax and not so productive, but early and of excellent quality. Seeds small and when ripe quite black. Pods thick-fleshed and wax-like; ripen nearly altogether and hence popular with market gardeners. A rather weak grower and needs rich soil, the best of culture and a favorable season. Per quart, 45 cents; pint, 25 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Golden Wax Bean.

WARDELL'S KIDNEY WAX—See Novelties, page 7. Per quart, 65 cents; pint, 35 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Crystal Wax Bean.

Crystal Wax—A delicious bean; round, solid pod, thick flesh; nearly transparent; very productive and of the very highest quality. Per quart, 50 cents; pint, 28 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Green Podded Dwarf Beans.

Early China Red Eye—One of the earliest and best varieties; immensely productive and of excellent quality. Per quart, 40 cts; pint, 22 cts; ½ pint, 12 cts; packet, 5 cts.

CLEVELAND'S IMPROVED VALENTINE—See Specialties, page 6. Per quart, 50 cents; pint, 30 cents; ½ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Mohawk—Hardy, a vigorous grower, productive, moderately early and an excellent string bean. Per qt., 40 cts.; pint, 22 cts.; ½ pint, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

Early Valentine—One of the most popular green podded sorts; a vigorous grower, immensely productive and of excellent quality. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 22 cents; ½ pint, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—A vigorous grower, very productive, rather late; pods long, round, green when young, and of fair quality for snaps, but prized especially for pickles. Wanted by the canning establishments. Per quart, 40 cts.; pint, 22 cts.; ½ pint, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf—A popular and excellent variety; hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. For succotash or for shelling, green or dry, the White Kidney is unsurpassed. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 22 cents; ½ pint, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early Mohawk Beans.



Early Valentine Beans.

Field Beans.

The following varieties of **WHITE BEANS** are grown largely as a field crop for market.

Boston Marrow—A valuable variety and very productive; highly esteemed by lovers of "pork and beans." Beans large, white and cooking dry and mealy. Like the White Kidney, the pods can be used green and the crop that is left can be used when ripe for cooking dry. Per quart, 40 cts.; pint, 22 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

MARROW PEA, or Dwarf White Navy—A variety originating in this neighborhood and now largely grown for market. A small, white bean, remarkably hard and dry, and especially useful where the crop is liable to be attacked by the bean weevil. Vines vigorous and the pods numerous and well filled. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 22 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

California Prolific Tree Bean—In appearance, the ripe bean is very similar to the Marrow Pea. Rather late. In favorable seasons immensely productive. Does not require half as much seed per acre as the ordinary beans. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 22 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

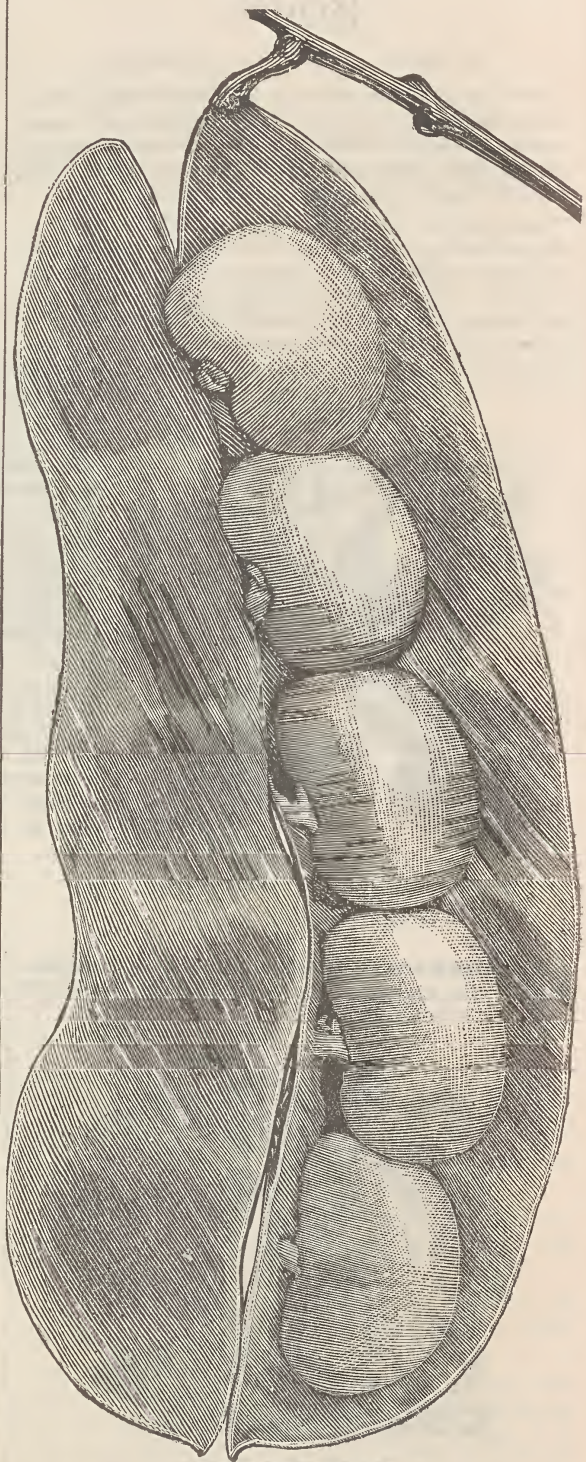
Pole or Running Beans— Lima Beans.

Fr. *Haricot de Rames.*

Gr. *Strangenbohne.*

We never raised a finer crop of Lima Beans than last year. We think all our customers who planted our Lima Beans last year must have found them unusually good. The secret is Northern grown seed. If you want early corn or early beans you should get the seed from a Northern latitude where it must ripen early if it ripens at all.

Plant in hills four feet apart. The richer the whole ground the better, and a peck to half a bushel of well-rotted manure thoroughly worked into the soil in the hill will push the young plants forward rapidly. Place the poles a foot or eighteen inches deep in the hill before planting the beans. Put six or eight beans in a circle six inches from the pole and press them in the soil, eye down. If the soil is sandy cover two inches deep; if stiff clay cover an inch deep with the finest soil you can get and bat it down firm and smooth with a hoe.

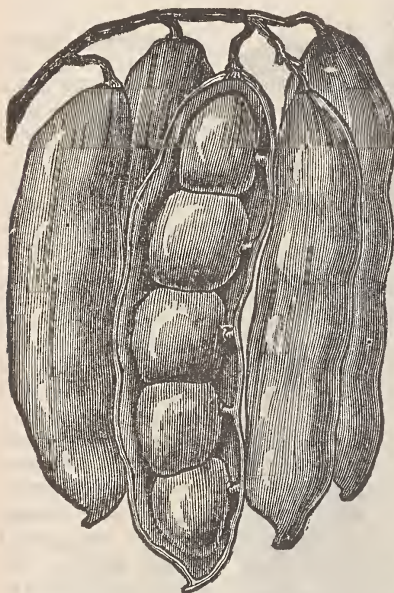


King of the Garden Lima.

Lima Beans, KING OF THE GARDEN—This is a new variety of great value, very early and immensely productive. Per quart, 60 cents; pint, 32 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; large packet, 10 cents.

Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural—Very productive and excellent either green or shelled. Per quart, 55 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Scarlet Runner—Frequently used for screens. Grows twelve or fifteen feet high; the scarlet blossoms are



Large White Lima Beans.

abundant and attractive and the pods useful. Per quart, 55 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Large White Lima—The best of Northern grown seed. Per quart, 55 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Brussels Sprouts.

Fr. *Chou de Bruxelles*. Gr. *Sprossen Kohl*.

The cultivation of Brussels Sprouts is similar to other varieties of cabbage. The sprouts shoot out from the axils of the leaves and resemble small cabbage. They are very mild and tender. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is open in the spring, and transplant like other cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts, Improved Dwarf—A new variety of superior quality. Per lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents



Brussels Sprouts.

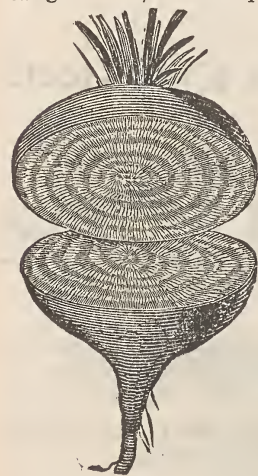
Beets, for the Table.

Fr. *Betterave*. Gr. *Runkel Rube*.

The secret of getting tender, fine-grained, delicious Beets, is: 1st—Rich land and clean cultivation. 2d—Good seed of a good variety. 3d—Sowing at intervals to keep up a constant supply of roots in their best condition.

It is hardly possible to make land too rich for beets. They are gross feeders and will stand all the manure you can give them, and 4 or 5 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, and 3 pounds of Superphosphate to the square rod in addition.

Beet seed is very hardy and it can be sown the moment the frost is out of the surface soil. Sow in rows 15 inches apart, and drop a seed to each inch of row. Early in the spring when the soil is moist the seed needs merely pressing into the soil, but when dry, cover an inch deep and press the soil firm over the seed. Thin out the plants till they stand three to five inches apart in the rows.



Early Blood Beet.

Extra Early Bassano—Fig. 4. Very early, of excellent quality. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

Bastian's Blood Turnip A remarkably early and productive beet, round, deep blood red, tender, and of excellent quality. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early Bassano.

Early Blood Turnip Beet—An old favorite. Early, productive and of good quality. The best of seed. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Beet, Egyptian Blood Turnip—The earliest, handsomest and best table beet. Per lb., 55 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet.

Long Smooth Blood Red—One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Color dark blood red, very tender, excellent flavor. A good keeper and exceedingly productive. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; pkt., 5 cents.

ECLIPSE—See Specialties, page 7. Per lb., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Mangel Wurzel, and Sugar Beets for Stock.

Sugar Beets or Mangel Wurzel can be sown in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, or at any time afterwards till the middle of June. As a rule, very large crops are only grown when the seed is sown early, say from the first to the middle of May. Not only is the crop

larger from early sowing, but the seed is more likely to sprout when sown in moist soil early in the spring, than if sown later when the soil is dry. We have known seed sown in dry soil to remain three weeks before sprouting. If you must sow in dry soil be sure to roll the land immediately after the drill, or tread it down along the row with the foot. Never sow Mangels broadcast. Sow in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse hoe, say 2½ feet apart. Be sure to sow seed enough, say 5 pounds per acre or drop a seed to each inch of row.

As soon as the plants are up, hoe them out into bunches ten or twelve inches apart, and do not be afraid that you are leaving them too thin. A few days later thin them

Golden Tankard Mangel. out to one plant in a place, being careful not to disturb the roots too much, especially in dry hot weather.

HARRIS' YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL—The best of all varieties. Fresh, clean seed, free from sticks or anything that will impede drilling, and warranted to grow. Per lb., prepaid, by mail, 50 cents; ¼ lb., 15 cents; oz., 6 cents; packet, 4 cents. Five pounds, by express, not prepaid, 35 cents per lb. Ten pounds and upwards by express not prepaid, 33 cents per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Large size, very productive and of good quality; flesh bright golden yellow. We hope all our customers will try it. Per lb., 55 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cents; oz., 6 cents; packet, 4 cents.

Carter's Orange Globe Mangel—A well-known and superior variety; large, productive and excellent quality. Per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts; oz., 6 cts.; packet, 4 cents. 5 lbs. and upwards by express, not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel, or Norbiton Giant—This is the best variety of the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Choice seed. Per lb., 45 cents; ¼ lb., 15 cents; oz., 6 cents; packet, 4 cents. 5 pounds and upward, by express, not prepaid, 30 cents per lb.



Carter's Orange Globe Mangel.



Imperial Sugar Beet.

Imperial Sugar Beet—Of all the roots raised for stock this is the sweetest. On rich soil it will produce nearly as many bushels per acre as the Mangel Wurzel. It is very nutritious and admirably adapted for feeding to milch cows in the winter and early spring. Per lb., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., 12 cents; oz., 6 cents; packet, 4 cents. 5 pounds and upwards by express not prepaid, 26 cents per lb.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet—An excellent variety; productive and nutritious. But it is doubtful whether this "improved" variety will produce any more actual food per acre than the original Imperial. Per lb., 50c.; ¼ lb., 15 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents. 5 pounds and upwards by express, not pre-paid, 30 cents per pound.

Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib is boiled and used as a substitute for asparagus. Or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sow early in the spring on rich land or give it a little Nitrate of Soda.



Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet—Per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cabbage.

Fr. Chou Pommés.

Ger. Kophkohl.

FOR VERY EARLY CABBAGE, the seed should be sown in a box in the house or in the hot-bed in March, and as soon as the plants begin to crowd transplant them and give more room. The plants in the hot-bed should be hardened off by removing the sash during the day, at first for an hour or so, gradually extending the time, and as soon as the frost is out of the soil, in the garden or field, set them out in rows 2½ feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. The land for very early Cabbage must be ex-

cessively rich. Plenty of well-rotted manure and a top dressing of 500 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre is the great secret of success in raising a profitable crop of early Cabbage or Cauliflower.

For a second early crop, for marketing in August, sow Harris' Short-stem, Henderson's Early Summer, Fottler's Drumhead or Winningstadt, in a hot-bed in March and set out the plants as soon as the ground is ready to work. These Cabbage are larger and, except the Winningstadt, require more room, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet.

For early Fall use, say in September and October, sow Harris' Short-stem Drumhead, or Fottler's Drumhead, in the open ground as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and transplant into the permanent rows as soon as the plants are large enough and the ground is in good condition for them.

FOR WINTER USE we set out Harris' Short-stem, Fottler's, Premium Flat Dutch and other large varieties about the first of July. Much depends on the season and we have to take the chances. If planting is delayed till August, as a rule, it is better to plant Henderson's Summer or Winningstadt.

TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—(Fig.



1)—The very best early Cabbage for market. Our seed is of the purest and best strain. We think all who used our seed last year will want more. It is "AA 1." Choice seed is scarce this year and we have to advance the price 25 cents per pound. But it is cheaper at double the price

than ordinary Jersey Wakefield seed is as a gift. Try it. Per lb., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; oz., 30 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early York—(Fig. 2)

—If you want the best early Cabbage for your own use, sow Early York. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 2—Early York.

Large York—An excellent Cabbage, later and larger than Early York. Per lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—(Fig. 3)—

One of the very best early varieties. About ten days later than Early Jersey Wakefield; large heads and very popular. The choicest and best of seed. Per lb., \$2.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 3—Henderson's Early Summer.

Large Late Drumhead—A very large, popular winter variety, but far inferior to Harris' Short-stem Drumhead in quality and yield of solid heads. Per lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 4—Newark Early Flat Dutch.

best of seed. Per lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; oz., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Winningstadt—(Fig.

5)—Larger and a little later than Jersey Wakefield. Sure to head. A good sort for general cultivation. Per lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 5—Winningstadt.

Premium Flat Dutch—

One of the most popular winter Cabbage. Those who used our seed last year must have found it good. Our seed this year is equally good and we think

better. Per lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cents; oz., 18 cents; packet, 5 cts



Fig. 6—Fottler's Drumhead.

ling Cabbage. All market gardeners should try it. Per lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Perfection

Drumhead

Savoy—(Fig. 10)

—Large and excellent variety of Savoy Cabbage. The best American grown seed. Per lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 10—"Perfection" Drumhead Savoy

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or Improved

Brunswick—(Fig. 6)—One of the very best late summer and winter varieties. The choicest and best of American grown seed from carefully selected heads. Price reduced. Per lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; oz., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Stone Mason—A valuable winter variety, earlier than the Premium Flat Dutch, and sure to head. Per lb., \$2.40; ¼ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Drumhead Savoy—A very superior and delicious Cabbage. Per lb., \$1.65; ¼ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

HARRIS' SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD—We improve this Cabbage every year, by carefully selecting the best heads for seed. All our seed this year is of our own growth and we can confidently recommend it. We believe it to be the **BEST CABBAGE IN THE WORLD**. See Specialties. Page 8. Per lb., \$2.80; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH—(Fig. 12)—A very fine strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage. Large heads, short stems. Per lb., \$2.90; ¼ lb., 80 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Fig. 12 Excelsior Large Flat Dutch.



Collards or Coleworts.

Collards.

Fr. Chou. Ger. Blatter-Kohl.

Collards, or Coleworts, are extensively grown in the Southern States. Cultivation the same as Cabbage.

Collards, or Coleworts—Per lb., \$1.15; ¼ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cauliflowers.

Fr. Choufleur.

Ger. Blumen-Kohl.

In growing Cauliflowers, as we remarked last year, there are many failures or partial failures, and few successes. Poor Cauliflower seed is very common; really good Cauliflower seed is very scarce and high. American seedsmen get nine-tenths of their Cauliflower seed from Europe. The wholesale price of "1st quality" seed is more than five times as much as the "2nd quality" seed of the same variety, and some varieties cost more than twenty times as much as other varieties.

These facts ought to be known. Market gardeners sometimes get \$1,000 per acre for one lot of Cauliflowers, and for a lot alongside not \$50 per acre—the only difference being the seed. The seed for the one acre probably cost the *seedsmen* \$1.50, and the other 10 cents! The market gardener perhaps paid \$2.00 for the one and \$1.00 for the

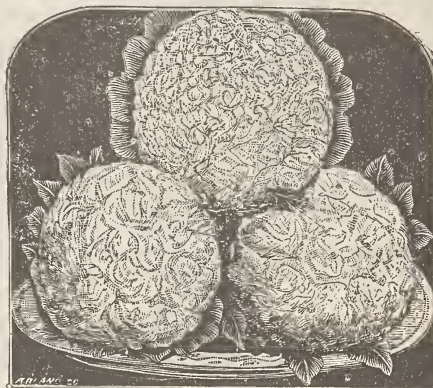
other. He saved one dollar on the seed and lost nine hundred and fifty dollars on the crop!

Our Experiment Stations are doing something towards correcting this evil, but gardeners should help by refusing to buy cheap Cauliflower seed. Let it be understood that while high priced seed is not necessarily good, cheap seed always has been, and always must be now, henceforth and forever, necessarily poor.

CAULIFLOWERS FOR FORCING should be sown from the middle of February to the first of March. For this purpose the best variety in our experience is the **ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF**, and the next best is the genuine Henderson Early Snowball. In fact there is comparatively little difference between them.

FOR AUTUMN USE sow in a well prepared bed as soon as the frost is out of the ground and from that on to the first of May. We occasionally have a season when we can get good Cauliflowers late in the autumn from seed sown as late as the first of June, especially of the early varieties. The better way is to sow and set out at different times and run the chances. We had a magnificent lot of Erfurt Earliest Dwarf and Henderson's Early Snowball last fall, from seed sown the last of June.

The three best and surest varieties are the Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, the Early Snowball and Erfurt Early Dwarf. The seed of these varieties is costly, but the extra price is nothing as compared with the increased value of the crop.



Erfurt Early Dwarf Cauliflower.

½ oz., \$1.40; ¼ oz., 75 cents; packet, 15 cents.

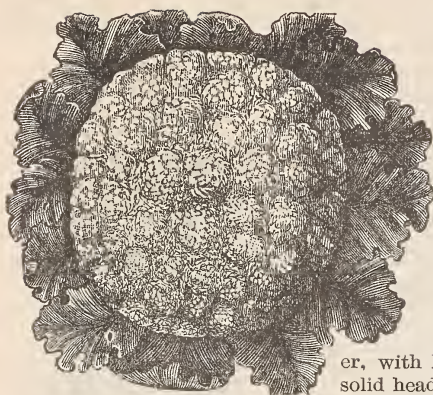
ERFURT EARLY DWARF

—Called in many catalogues "Earliest Dwrf." One of the earliest and very best Cauliflowers. Excellent for main crop in the summer and autumn. Per oz., \$2.50.



Large Lenormand, Short Stem.

Large Lenormand, Short Stem. One of the largest and best of all the Cauliflowers. A strong, vigorous grower, short stem. Withstands drouth better than any other sort. Per ¼ lb., \$3.00; oz., 90 cents; packet 10 cents.



Large Asaitic.

Large Asaitic—A very large vigorous variety, nothing better. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; oz., 70 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Algiers—A large, late variety; vigorous grower, with large, white, solid heads. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; oz., 90 cents; packet, 10 cents.

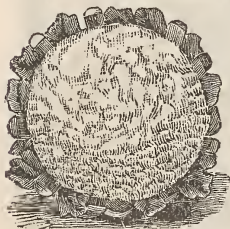
Early Paris—A great favorite. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; oz., 90 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Walcheren Cauliflower.

Walcheren—A very hardy, standard sort. Will stand cold weather in the late autumn better than any other variety. The heads are well covered with leaves and are not injured by our hottest sun. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; oz., 60 cents; packet, 10 cents.

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF—See Novelties, page 9. In our experience this is the surest and best of all varieties of cauliflowers. Our seed comes direct from Erfurt, from the most reliable seedsmen in Europe. Per oz., \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.75; Packet, 25 cents.



Early Paris.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—Genuine—See Novelties, page 8. Per oz., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1; packet, 20c.

Carrots.

Fr. Carotte.

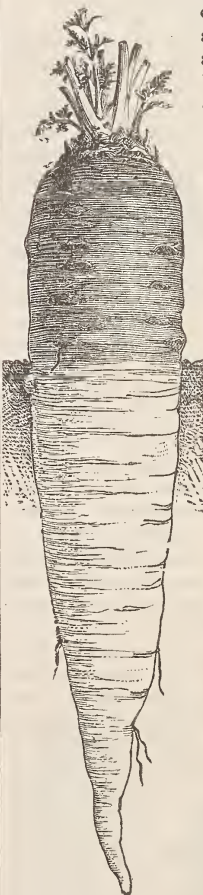
Ger. Mohre.

For early table use sow as soon as the land is in good working condition, in rows 15 inches apart. Early French Short Horn is the best variety for this purpose, though Harris' Half Long is nearly as early and far more productive.

In the field, for stock or market, Carrots can be sown as late as the middle of June. The advantage of late sowing is that it gives an opportunity for starting and killing millions of weeds before sowing the Carrot seed. Good land and fine tilth are necessary. Mucky land often produces a great crop of Carrots. Clean, well manured, sandy soil

is equally good and the Carrots are of better quality. For shallow soils, the best variety is Harris' Early Half Long, and in fact we think it is the best for all soils.

We raise this variety on a large scale with little labor. Until last year we drilled the seed on the flat, in rows 21 inches apart, sowing about four pounds of seed per acre. Last year we ridged the land and sowed the seed on the ridge with a Canadian drill that sows two rows at once. Use the horse hoe frequently between the rows, and thin out the plants with narrow hoes, into bunches six inches apart, leaving one to three plants in a bunch. Keep out the weeds and that is all that is necessary till harvest. We cut the leaves off with a mowing machine, and if any escape, trim them off with a hook or sharp hoe. Then lift out the Carrots by running a plow without a mould board, under the rows, or plow them up with an ordinary plow. We keep them in pits during the winter, being careful to mix dry earth with them and cover with a foot of dry straw and then six inches of dirt; and just before winter sets in cover with a second coat of straw and a final covering of earth.



White Belgian.



Harris' Early Half Long Carrot.
(From a Photograph.)

Carrots, Early French Short Horn—The earliest variety and best for forcing. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Harris' Early Half Long—The best variety for table or for stock. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Long Orange—A well known, popular, and very productive variety. Requires deep, rich soil, and the plants should stand four or five inches apart in the row. Largely grown as a market crop, for use in horse stables in the cities, and for milch cows. Fresh, good seed. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Large White Belgian—The largest of all Carrots, easily grown and very productive. It is valuable for stock and sells well for this purpose. Fresh new seed of the best quality. Per lb., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cabbage, Celery and Cauliflower Plants.

We grow out-door cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants in enormous quantities, and can furnish good plants at the very lowest price. See page .

Celery.

Fr. *Celeri*.

Ger. *Seleri*.

Celery is one of our specialties. We grow our own seed and raise millions of plants.

The great secret of raising good plants is to sow the seed the moment the frost is out of the surface soil, and in addition to heavy previous applications of manure, sow broadcast as soon as the plants appear, four or five pounds of nitrate of soda to the square rod, and repeat the dose in two or three weeks. In this way we get good, strong stocky plants ready to set out in the permanent rows by the first of July, and sometimes earlier. For later planting, we keep the plants back by trimming off the leaves or by pricking them out.

Those who wish Celery for use in July or August, should start the plants in a box in the house or hot-bed. Many growers experience great loss from early grown Celery plants running up to seed. This is mainly owing to the fact that Celery seed is generally grown in warm climates where the seed can be sown in the fall or early spring and allowed to run up to seed without transplanting. We grow our own seed here from plants wintered over in trenches and selected with care, and set out for seed in the spring.

We would particularly recommend our Golden Heart celery for market and our Dwarf Red for home

use or for anyone who knows what good celery really is.



Boston Market Celery.



Incomparable Dwarf White Celery.

Henderson's White Plume — This is a "self-blanching" or partially self-blanching variety. It is especially valuable for early use. Our seed is true, fresh and of the best quality. Price reduced. Per lb., \$4.00; ¼ lb., \$1.20; oz., 35 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

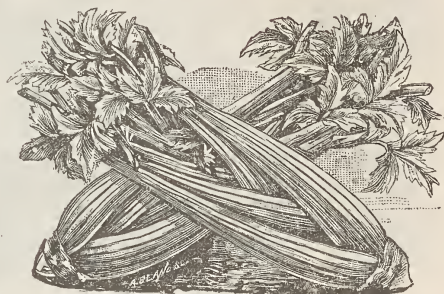
Boston Market — One of our most popular varieties, especially in New England. Per lb., \$2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

GOLDEN HEART — With us this is our best and most popular market variety. We have a large quantity of the choicest new seed, of our own growth. Per lb., \$2.25; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

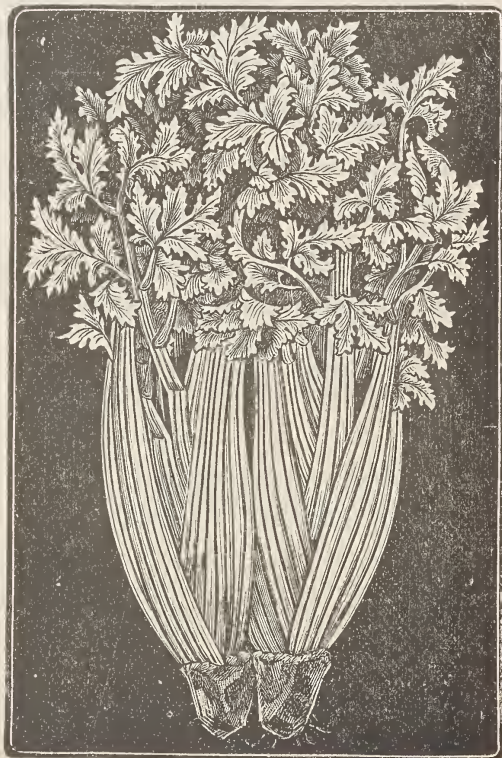
Seely's Leviathan, or Giant White — A large, vigorous growing variety. Per lb., \$2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



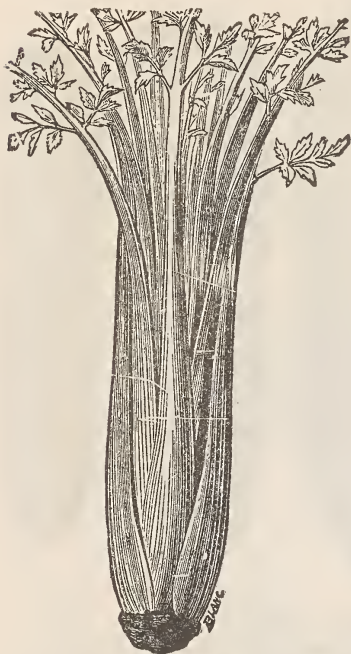
Golden Heart Celery.



Incomparable Dwarf Red Celery.



Henderson's White Plume.



Henderson's Half Dwarf Celery.

Incomparable Dwarf White—

A well known and an excellent variety. Per lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

INCOMPARABLE DWARF RED.

—A very hardy, vigorous, and really valuable sort. Blanches perfectly white. Choice Seed of our own growth. Per lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Henderson's

Half Dwarf—A popular sort, but inferior in quality to Golden Heart and Dwarf Red. Per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Seeley's Leviathan.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Cultivation the same as for celery, except that it is not necessary to earth it up or plant so far apart. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eight inches in the rows.



Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Celeriac, Erfurt Large Early—The best variety. Per lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Corn, Sweet.

Fr. *Mais*.

Ger. *Welsch Korn*.

We all want to get Sweet Corn as early as possible, and it is worth while to plant a small portion as early in the spring as the land can be got into nice, fine, mellow condition. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and drop a kernel every four inches apart in the row, and cover with an inch of mellow soil and pat it down with the hoe. If all the kernels grow, you will have twice as many as you want and can cut out the weak plants.

For later planting, one kernel eight inches apart in the row is thick enough. If the soil is dry, cover one inch and a half or two inches deep, and be very careful to press the soil firm around the seed.

Many gardeners prefer to plant in hills, leaving four plants in a hill from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart according to the variety. The small early varieties like the Cory can be planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, while Hickox and other large sorts should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thick planting retards maturity, and those who want Sweet Corn for the table late in the season can have it till cut down by frost, by planting Hickox and Stowell's Evergreen so thick that it cannot ripen, say six plants in a hill.

SWEET CORN, EARLY CORY—This

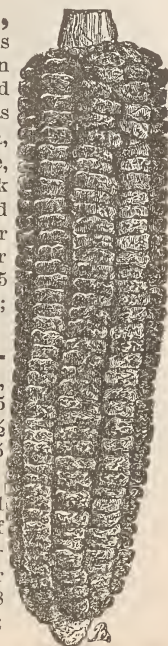
is the earliest Sweet Corn we have ever grown, and it is as large and sweet as Marblehead or Minnesota, and equally productive, while it is fully a week earlier than Marblehead and two weeks earlier than Minnesota. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

PERRY'S HYBRID—See Novelties, page 8. Per quart; 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Marblehead—With the exception of the Cory, this is the earliest of all varieties. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early Marblehead Sweet Corn.

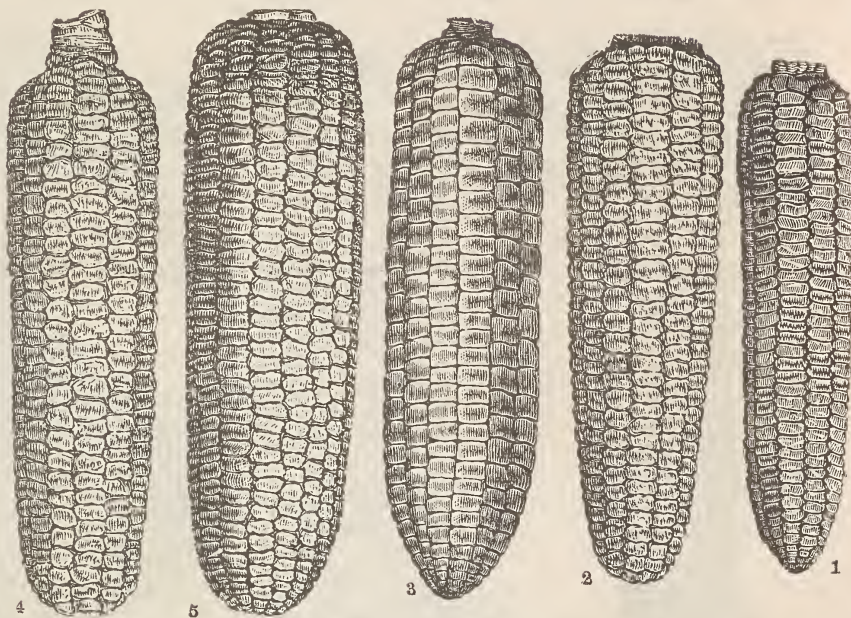


Black Mexican.

Early Minnesota—(Fig. 1.)—Larger than Marblehead and a valuable, standard, early sort. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

SHAKER'S EARLY—For quality, size and productiveness combined this is the best early sweet corn. It is as early as the Minnesota and the ears are nearly or quite twice the size. It is very sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor. As soon as this variety comes into market, there is no sale for the smaller Minnesota and Marblehead. Our seed is genuine, our own growth, of the highest quality. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Russell's Prolific—(Fig. 2.)—A valuable, second early variety. Per pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



4 Crosby's Early. 5 Stowell's Evergreen. Concord. Russell's Prolific. Minnesota.



Early Concord.

Shaker's Early.

Cory.

[From a Photograph.]

Moore's Early Concord—(Fig. 3.)—A well known and popular variety, very large, early, sweet and good. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Stowell's Evergreen—(Fig. 5.)—A standard sort, used extensively for canning. There is nothing better. Our seed is true to name and good in every respect. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar—(Fig. 4.)—Sweet, early and good size. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

HICKOX IMPROVED—See Specialties, page 7. An exceedingly large and valuable variety. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Black Mexican—Many claim that this is the sweetest and best of all varieties of Sweet Corn. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Parching, or Pop Corn.

Plant as you do other corn. It is a profitable crop. Let the boys and girls try a quart or pint, or half a pint, or packet of it. We have a large crop to select seed from this year and our customers can be sure of having the very best. Owing to the reduction of postage and to our large crop we send a quart by mail at precisely the same price charged for a pint last year!

Charley's Pop Corn—Unquestionably one of the very best and choicest varieties of Pop Corn. Per quart, 35 cts.; pint, 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cts; packet, 5 cts.

Corn Salad.

Fr. *Mache Salade de ble.* Ger. *Ackersalat Lammarsalat.*



Corn Salad.

Sow in rows 15 inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil. In six or eight weeks the plants are ready for the table. For early spring use, sow in September, as you do Spinach.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus—Per lb., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cress, or Peppergrass.

Fr. Cresson.

Ger. Kresse.



Extra Fine Curled Cress. weeks. Get three packets of seed.

CRESS, EXTRA FINE CURLED—The best variety. Per lb., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; oz., or three packets, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



True Water Cress.

Fr. Cresson de Fontaine. Ger. Brunnenkresse.

True Water Cress—Scatter the seed on the side of a ditch or shallow stream where there is running water. Fresh genuine seed. Per lb., \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Cucumbers.

Fr. Concombre.

Ger. Gurken.

The Best Varieties and the Best of Seed.

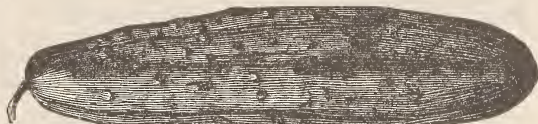
Cucumbers will thrive in a great variety of soils, provided they have plenty of manure. For the early crop select a light, warm soil. Make the hills about four feet apart and work a bushel of well rotted manure into the soil under the hill, covering a space eighteen inches or two feet in diameter. Make the hill flat on top. Plant a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out to four of the strongest plants. Cucumbers can be started with advantage on sods in the hot-bed as recommended for Melons.

FOR PICKLES, sow the seed in hills 4 or 5 feet apart each way, or in rows six feet apart and 3 feet apart

Sow early in the spring on rich land, in rows wide enough to admit the use of a hoe, and keep free from weeds. It will afford two or three cuttings from one sowing, but it is far better to sow at intervals of two

in the rows. In this section we sow for pickles from the first to the middle of July. Heavy crops are frequently grown on drained swamps and found very profitable.

Cucumber, Tailby's Hybrid—This is a very valuable Cucumber; a cross between the White Spine and one of the long, forcing English varieties. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Tailby's Hybrid Cucumber.



Early Green Cluster.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN

—A remarkably valuable new variety, unequalled for pickles and unsurpassed for slicing. Immensely productive, straight, smooth and of attractive shape and color. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet 5 cents.

Early Green Cluster

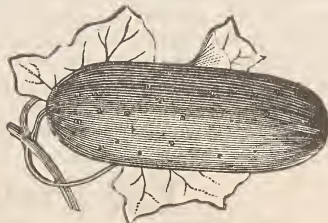
—Early and very productive, the fruit being usually in clusters. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Russian

—Early, hardy and productive. Per lb., 80 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; oz., 10 cts; packet 5 cts.

Early Frame

—A well known standard sort; good for; the table or for pickles. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early Frame Cucumber.

Green Prolific

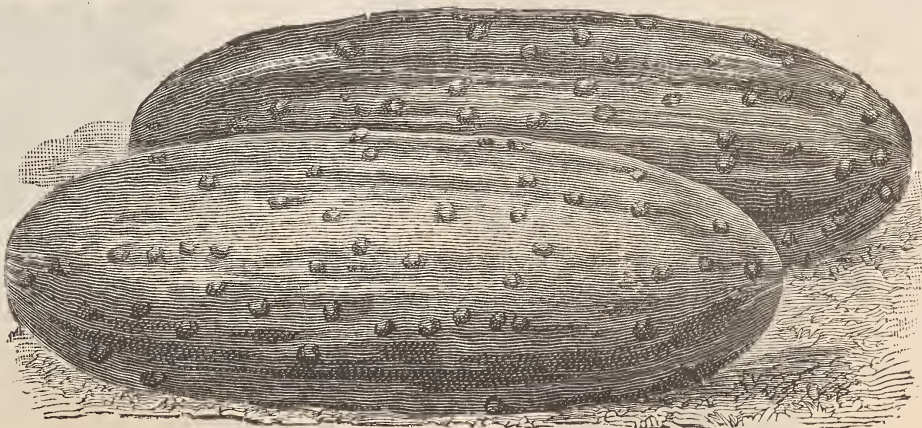
—One of the best varieties for pickles. Per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

EARLY WHITE SPINE

—One of the best varieties for home use or for market. Good for

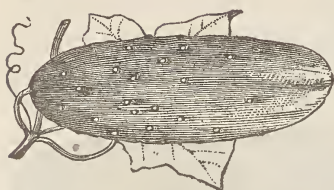


Green Prolific Cucumber.



Nichol's Medium Green Cucumber.

pickles. Per lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early White Spine Cucumber.



Improved Long Green Cucumber.

Endive.

Fr. Chicoree.

Ger. Endivien.



Endive, Green Curled.

Sow at any time from March to August, but as it is usually eaten late in the fall it is commonly sown in June or July, in rows fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned out to a foot apart in the row. To blanch them, tie the leaves together as we do Cos Lettuce.

Endive, Green Curled—The hardiest and best kind, with beautiful curled leaves. Per lb., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Egg Plant.

Fr. Aubergine.

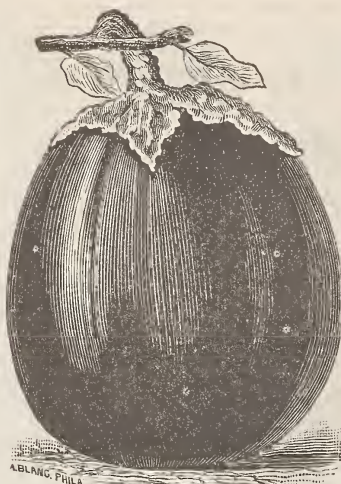
Ger. Eierpflanze.

The great secret of raising this delicious vegetable at the north is to get strong, stocky plants. For this purpose, sow the seed in April in a box in the house or hot bed. Prick out the plants as soon as they begin to crowd, and about the first of May take up the plants carefully and pot them, putting one plant in a pot. About the first week in June set out the plants in rows four feet apart and three or four feet in the rows, on very rich soil and keep entirely free from weeds.

Those who planted our New York Improved Purple Egg Plant Seed last year must have found it excellent. Being grown here at the North, it is more productive and matures earlier than plants grown from imported seed. Our seed this year is equally good or better. Try it.



Extra Early Dwarf Purple Egg Plant.



New York Improved Purple.

BLACK PEKIN—See Specialties. Per lb., \$5.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Kale, Borecole, or Greens.

Fr. Chou Vert. Ger. Blatter Kohl.

We have for many years called attention to this vegetable. All old country people know it well. It makes the best of greens for the table, and can be profitably grown for stock. It is extremely hardy, and with a little protection will stand our severest winters, and afford delicious greens all through the winter and spring. Cultivation precisely the same as for cabbage.



Kale—Tall Green Scotch Curled.

Kale, Borecole or Greens, Dwarf Curled Green.—Very choice imported seed. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Tall Green Scotch Curled—Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Kale—Dwarf Curled Green.

Kohl Rabi.

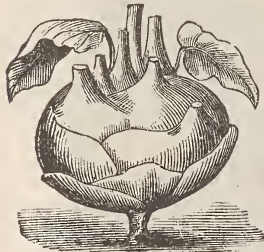
Fr. Chou-rabe.

Ger. Kohlrabi.

Kohl Rabi is a remarkable vegetable. To many it will be quite a curiosity. It looks as though it was half cabbage and half turnip. Botanists class it with the cabbage family. The leaves can be fed to cows like cabbage, while the bulbs or roots resemble the turnip and are relished by

horses and all other animals. They are also grown as a garden vegetable, for the table and the market. In composition it closely resembles the Swede Turnip, and in cultivation and keeping can be treated exactly like the Swede Turnip or Rutabaga. If anything, it should be sown a little earlier than the Swede Turnip, say in May or early in June.

The great value of the Kohl Rabi consists in its ability to stand the SEVEREST DROUTH. It is strange that it is not more extensively grown in this country. Perhaps the reason is that most of the seed that has hitherto been sent out has been very poor. We have imported some of the choicest seed that can be obtained in Germany, and hope all our customers will try it. Sow as you do ruta bagas.



Kohl Rabi, Large Green—The best variety for the table or for stock. Per lb., \$1.35; ¼ lb., 40 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Lettuce.

Fr. *Laitue.*

Ger. *Lattish Salat.*

Sow a little Lettuce seed in a box in the house, in February or March, and as soon as the hot-bed is ready, set out the plants in one of the sashes. This will give you all the early Lettuce you wish. The Boston Market or White Seeded Tennis Ball is considered the best variety for forcing, though some of our customers prefer "The Deacon."

For out door culture, the Deacon has certainly no superior, and as yet we have found no variety equal to it. Sow in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to an inch of row; but as soon as the plants get well started thin out to a foot apart in the row. Keep the ground well hoed and clean, and you will have lettuce that is lettuce. The great value of the Deacon Lettuce is that it makes good heads of the highest quality, and will remain longer without running to seed or turning bitter than any other variety.

Lettuce requires rich land and in addition four or five pounds of Superphosphate to the square rod will be found of wonderful efficacy. But above all keep the land well hoed, and give each lettuce not less than two square feet of land. This will give 21,780 lettuce to the acre.



Tennis Ball Lettuce.

Early Green Tennis Ball, Black Seeded—A popular variety, especially for forcing. Hardy, early and of excellent quality. Per lb., \$1.50; ¼ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

THE DEACON—See Specialties, page 9. Per lb., \$2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Curled Simpson—A well known and favorite market variety. Per lb., \$1.50; ¼ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Malta Drumhead.

Black Seeded Simpson—Very similar to the Early Curled Simpson, but lighter in color, and nearly twice the size. Per lb., \$1.50; ¼ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Black Seeded Simpson.



Lettuce—Cos.

lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Malta Drumhead or Ice Lettuce—A good lettuce; large, early, attractive looking and of good quality. Per lb., \$1.50; ¼ lb., 45 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball—The best variety for forcing. This is the true early Boston Market Lettuce. Per lb., \$2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cos Lettuce, Paris White—The best of all the Cos Lettuce, and a great favorite. To blanch it, tie up the heads. Per lb., \$1.65; ¼

Musk Melons.

Fr. *Melon.*

Ger. *Zucker-Melone.*

Plant in rows not less than five feet apart each way, or six feet one way and four feet in the rows. This gives a better chance for using the horse hoe between the rows. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill, and thin out to three or four strong plants in a hill.

To succeed in growing Melons to perfection you require very rich land. A light soil is best, but Melons can be grown on any land if it is well pulverized and enough rotted manure is worked into it.

The following record from our test garden notes on Melons last year, may interest our readers:

	Seed sown on sods in hot-bed.	Transpl'd out doors.	Seed sown out doors.	First fruit ripens on sod from hot-bed.	First fruit ripens on out door sowing.	First fruit ripens in open air.
New Early Hackensack	April 28	May 24	May 24	Aug. 8	Aug. 8	Aug. 30
Netted Gem	May 2	May 24	May 24	Aug. 8	Sept. 1	
Hackensack	April 28	May 24	May 24	Aug. 12	Sept. 6	
Miller's Cream	May 2	May 24	May 24	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	
Emerald Gem	May 2	May 24	May 24	Aug. 22	Sept. 9	
Champion Market	May 2	May 24	May 24	Aug. 23	Sept. 1	
Montreal Market	April 28	May 24	May 24	Aug. 24		

NEW EARLY HACKENSACK—In size, shape and quality the New Early Hackensack resembles the well-known and popular Hackensack variety. As grown in our grounds last year they were fully equal in every respect to the Hackensack, and on the average at least a week earlier. Our seed is true and good. Per lb., \$1.75; ¼ lb., 50 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



New Early Hackensack Musk Melon.

Netted Gem—Small fruit, but very early and immensely productive. Excellent quality. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

MILLER'S CREAM—See Novelties, page 10. Per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; Packet, 10 cents.

Champion Market—See Novelties, page 10. Per lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

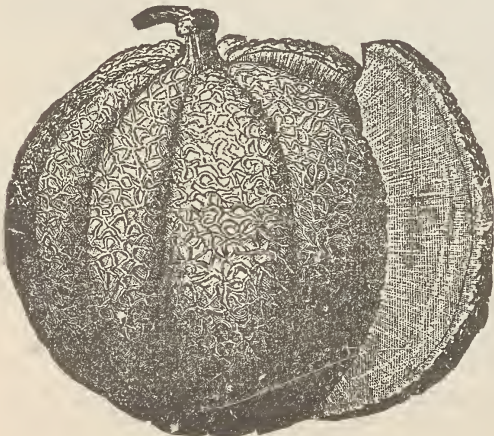
Early Christina—This was formerly considered the earliest and best of Musk Melons. Good size, very early; thick flesh, of a rich, peach-like color. Seed of our own growth. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

EMERALD GEM—See Novelties, page 10. Per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Fine Green Nutmeg. Japanese.

Fine Green Nutmeg—One of the best known and most popular Melons. Good size, sweet and delicious flavor. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Hackensack Musk Melon.

HACKENSACK—The best known and most popular of all varieties of Musk Melon for market or home use. Per lb., 90 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 28 cts; oz., 10 cts; packet, 5 cts.



Montreal Market Musk Melon.

MONTREAL MARKET—A large and excellent variety grown near Montreal. True, good seed. One of the best kinds to select for starting the plants on sods in

the hot bed. Per lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents packet, 5 cents.

Early White Japanese—(Fig. 2.)—Early, productive, sweet, and of good flavor. Per lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

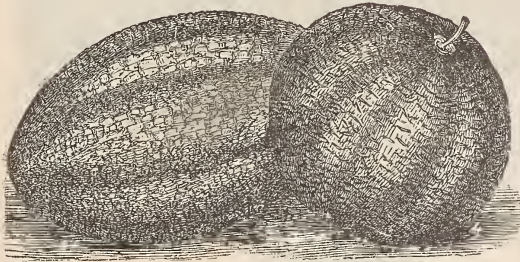


Fig. 3—Casaba.

Fig. 4—Prolific Nutmeg.

Casaba, or Large Persian—(Fig. 3.)—The largest Musk Melon grown, and, when well grown, of excellent quality. Per lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35cts.; oz., 12cts.; packet, 5 cts.

Prolific Nutmeg—(Fig. 4.)—Good size, flesh remarkably firm, green, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early and productive. A very popular market variety. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Green Citron—A delicious Melon. A very popular market variety. Medium size and thickly netted. Early and productive. Flesh green, thick, juicy and fine flavored. Per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

Water Melons.

Fr. Melon d' Eau.

Ger. Wasser Melone.

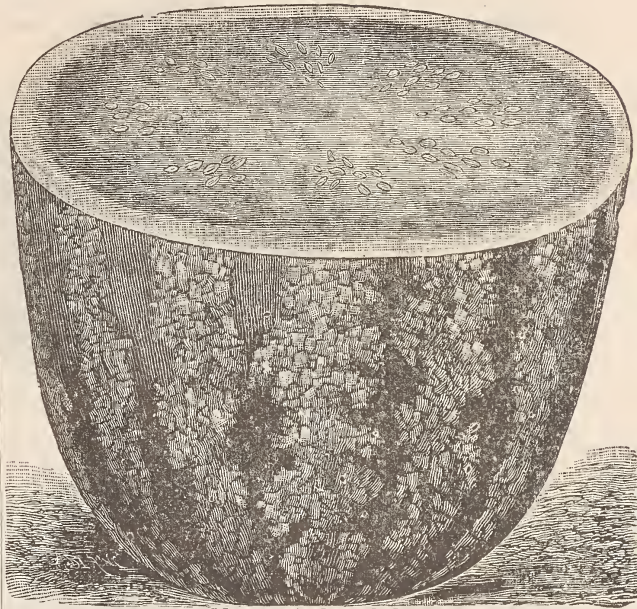
It is very little work to plant a packet or ounce of half a dozen varieties of melons. The great point is to make the land rich and work in plenty of manure, especially in the hill. Plant Water Melons in this latitude in rows eight feet apart, and six feet apart in the rows, and as you go South give more room.

Plant early and run the chances, say in this latitude about the middle of May, or as soon as the land is warm and can be got in fine mellow condition. Drop a dozen seeds in a hill, and before the plants begin to crowd thin out gradually till not more than three or four are left in a hill. Keep the ground thoroughly cultivated and hoed and stick to it, even if the melons at first seem to be of little promise. When the warm weather comes if the soil is clean and rich, the melons will get hold of the manure and grow rapidly and fruit abundantly.

We find considerable advantage from starting Water Melons on sods in the hot bed. See page 4.

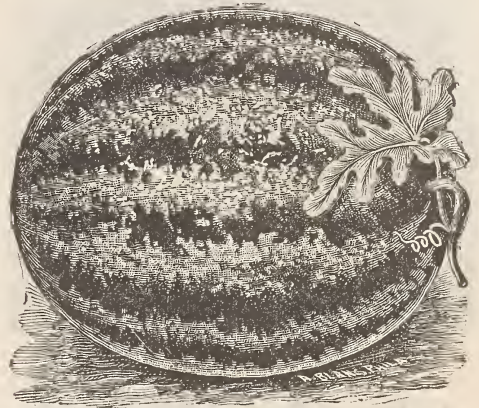


Cuban Queen Water Melon.



Mammoth Ironclad.

Mammoth Ironclad—This new variety proves to be a productive melon, of the highest quality and largest size. Flesh deep red, sweet and rich and of high flavor, surrounded with a thin hard rind, which makes it desirable for shipping and keeping. It is iron-clad. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Kolb's Gem.

KOLB'S GEM—A very large, early variety, extensively grown at the South for shipping to the Northern markets. Fruit nearly round, rind dark green and marbled. Excellent quality. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

HUNGARIAN HONEY—See Novelties, page 10. Per lb., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

VOLGA—See Novelties, page 11. Per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

CUBAN QUEEN—The largest and one of the sweetest and best new Water Melons. True, genuine, fresh seed. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gipsy—A long, large, mottled and popular Water Melon. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Black Spanish

—(Fig. 5.)—A delicious melon. Good size, rich deep red flesh, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. Per lb., 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Mountain Sweet—(Fig. 6.)—

A large, vigorous growing and productive variety. Admirably adapted for Northern latitudes. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

ICE CREAM, WHITE SEEDED—A most delicious melon. Early, sweet, productive and of good size. Popular in market. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

Scaly Bark—Fruit very large, with a tough skin, which renders this variety well suited for shipping long distances. Quality excellent. Best of seed. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Scaly Bark Water Melon.

Citron for Preserves.

Everybody should plant a few Citrons for preserves. They are always welcome. Cultivation similar to Water Melons.

Green Citron, for Preserves—(Fig. 7.)—Round, striped and handsomely marbled. Very hardy and productive. Per lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; packet, 5c.

Mustard for Salad.Fr. *Moutarde.*Ger. *Senf.*

Sow in rows a foot apart, and hoe frequently, and cut when three or four inches high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, and every two or three weeks afterwards for succession. Get 3 packets.

White Mustard—The mildest and best variety for salad. Per lb., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; oz., 8 cents; three packets, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

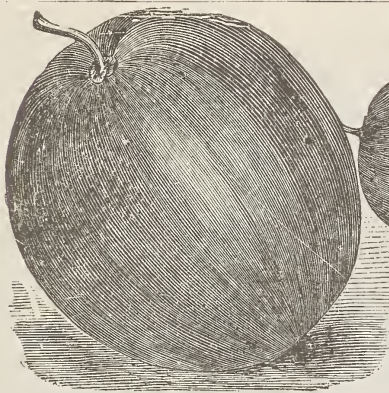


Fig. 5—Black Spanish

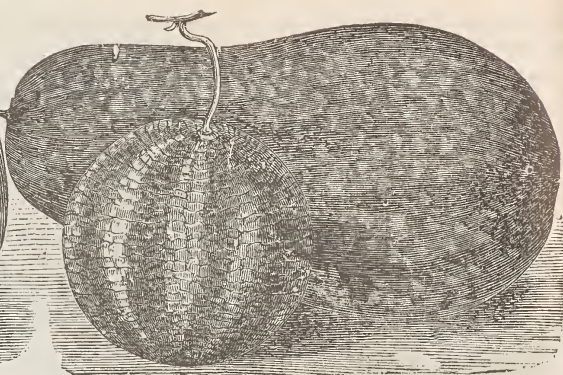


Fig. 7—Green Citron for Preserves.

Fig. 6—Mountain Sweet.

Okra or Gumbo,Fr. *Gombo.*Ger. *Ocher.*

In the Southern States the Okra or Gumbo can be grown



Okra or Gumbo.

thickening and flavoring soups.

Okra or Gumbo—Per lb., 65 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

as easily as Indian Corn, and in much the same way. At the North it is necessary to select the earliest and warmest soil, or else to sow the seed in a hot-bed or box in the house, and when the weather becomes settled, set out the plants two feet apart in warm soil in the garden with a sunny exposure. The green pods of the Okra contain a large amount of mucilage, and are used for

Onions.Fr. *Oignon.*Ger. *Zwiebeln.*

Those who grow Onions on a large scale for market prepare the land in the Fall and sow as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked on the surface. This is our own plan. We apply the manure, if any, in the Fall. In the Spring sow 500 pounds each of superphosphate and nitrate of soda broadcast per acre, and harrow or cultivate them in. Drill in the seed in rows 15 inches apart, or if a horse hoe is to be used, in rows two feet apart. As soon as the Onions appear hoe and weed and sow on 250 pounds more of nitrate of soda per acre.

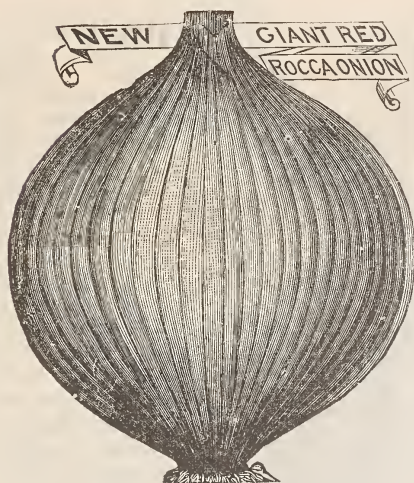
Good seed, early sowing, frequent hoeing and weedings and plenty of manure or nitrate of soda and phosphate are the essentials of success in growing Onions.

Onions do well on a great variety of soils, but drained swamps containing more or less muck make the most profitable Onion ground, especially if superphosphate and

nitrate of soda are used and the seed is sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Onion, Giant Rocca—

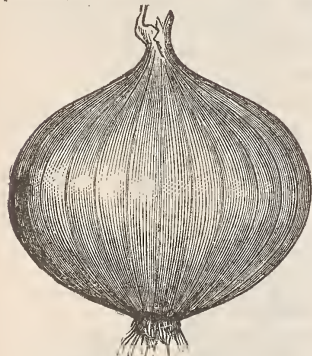
One of the best of the Italian varieties, of immense size, productive and very mild flavor. Globular in shape, color light brown. Per lb., \$2.20; ¼ lb., 65 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.



YELLOW GLOBE

DANVERS—A handsome variety, sells well in market, yields well, keeps well, and is of the highest quality. Choice, fresh seed. Crop of 1888. Per lb., \$2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

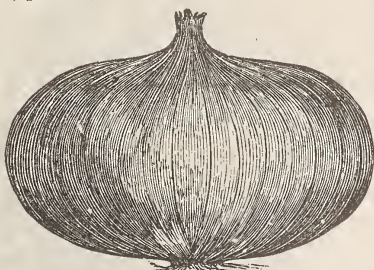
Round Yellow Danvers—Many growers prefer this variety to the Globe Danvers. Our seed is excellent. Crop of 1888. Try it. Per lb., \$2.25; ¼ lb., 70



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

cents; oz., 22 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Extra Early Large Red—Of all Onions this is the most certain to ripen and form a good bulb. Per lb., \$3.00; ¼ lb., 85 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Large Red Wethersfield.

Large Red Wethersfield—A well known and profitable variety. Large and productive. Per lb., \$2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A handsome white Onion. Earlier than White Globe. Not a good keeper. The best variety for pickling. Per lb., \$3.75; ¼ lb., \$1.00; oz., 35 cents; packet, 10 cents.

WHITE GLOBE—A splendid variety, but requires good land and the best of cultivation. A good keeper. Very choice seed, Per lb., \$4.50; ¼ lb., \$1.30; oz., 40 cents; packet, 10 cents.

HARRIS' Red GLOBE—We have been growing



Silver Skin.

this splendid variety for some years. It requires rich land and early sowing. It is a large, deep red, handsome Onion. Very productive, but later than our Early Red. Per lb. \$3.25; ¼ lb., \$1.00; oz., 30 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Onion Sets.

Onion Sets are used for growing green Onions for bunching in the Spring. They are also used for growing large, ripe Onions that are ready for market six or eight weeks earlier than those grown from seed.

The method of planting is the same in both cases. Mark out rows 15 inches apart and press the Onion Sets into the loose soil in the rows about one inch apart for bunch Onions, and two inches apart for large ripe Onions. Set out in the Spring as early as the land can be got into good condition, though we have had a good crop of large ripe Onions from planting as late as the first of June. The land should be rich and kept scrupulously clean.

Our Onion Sets this year are unusually fine and we have reduced the price. We usually do not send off the Onion Sets till the weather is suitable for planting, but those who wish to be sure of getting these fine sets would oblige us by sending in their orders early.

Onion Sets, Red or Yellow—*Prepaid by mail.*—Two quarts, 65 cents; quart, 35 cents; pint, 20 cents. A pint contains about 150 sets.

By express, not prepaid.—Price reduced.

Per bushel, \$4.50; peck, \$1.40; ½ peck, 75 cents. No charge for bags or boxes.

White Onion Sets—*Prepaid by Mail*—Two quarts, 75 cents; quart, 40 cents; pint, 25 cents. *By express, not prepaid*, per bushel, \$5.50; peck, \$1.60; ½ peck, 85 cents.

Leek.

Fr. *Poireau.*

Ger. *Lauch.*

The Leek belongs to the Onion family. It is extremely hardy, but should have the best and richest of land—a light soil being best. Sow as early as possible in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to each inch of row.

For late autumn or winter use, transplant in July, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart and plant six to eight inches apart in the row.



Leek—"American Flag."

LEEK, LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—The best variety and the best of seed. Per lb., \$1.75; ¼ lb., 50 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Musselburgh—The largest of all varieties. Per lb., \$2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

London Flag—An old favorite. New, fresh seed. Per lb., \$1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Parsnips.



Fr. *Panais*. Ger. *Pastinake*.

The only variety of Parsnip that we grow for seed is the Long Smooth Hollow Crown. It is the best variety and we offer no other. Our seed is fresh and of the best quality. Old Parsnip seed is worthless.

As a field crop sow Parsnips in rows twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart, or wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse-hoe.

In the garden it is usual to sow Parsnips in rows fifteen inches apart and thin the plants to four or five inches in the rows. Sow at any time from early spring to the middle of June.

Long Hollow Crown—The best variety; of good shape, handsome, very productive, and of excellent quality. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Parsley.

Fr. *Persil*.

Ger. *Petersilie*.

Sow in rows 15 inches apart, early in the spring. Drop five or six seeds to an inch of row and thin the plants out to six inches apart. The seed germinates slowly, and care must be taken that the weeds do not smother the young plants. This thick seeding will insure a crop.

Parsley, Extra Double Curled—One of the best varieties; handsome and productive and of superior quality. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful variety for garnishing; handsomely curled and crimped. Fresh seed, imported from the originator. Per lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Parsley—Extra Double Curled.

Peppers.

Fr. *Piment*.

Ger. *Pfeffer*.



Sow the seed in a box in the house, about the middle of March. Before the plants begin to crowd prick them out into a larger box and give more room. If necessary to keep them back before the ground is ready outside, transplant again. About the first of June, set them out in rows two and a half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows.

The Bell or Bull Nose is one of the largest and best varieties.

The so-called Cayenne or long-podded Pepper is early and immensely productive.

Ruby King—See Novelties, page 10. Per oz., 35 cts; pkt. 10 cts.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best varieties. Bright red; thick flesh and very mild. Per lb., \$2.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

CAYENNE—Best for seasoning pickles. Enormously productive. Per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Golden Dawn—A new, distinct variety. A decided acquisition. Large size and beautiful golden yellow. Sweet and good flavor. Per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Golden Dawn Pepper.

Peas.

Fr. *Pois*.

Ger. *Erbse*.

Everybody likes green Peas, but comparatively few farmers have them in abundance, and yet they have plenty of land and the Peas are easily grown. This is mainly because they do not sow them in sufficient quantity. We have customers who order Peas by the packet when they should order them by the pint or quart.

For a family of half a dozen, sow *not less* than two quarts of First and Best, two quarts of American Wonder two quarts of Eugenie and two quarts of Champion of England, or two quarts of Dwarf Marrowfats. Sow



THE QUICKEST PEA ON RECORD.

them all at the same time, as early in the spring as the soil is in good condition. Then a week later, sow two quarts more of Champions and a week later another two quarts and you will have an abundance of this best of all vegetables, in constant succession all through the season. Our own plan, in addition to the above, is to start two or three quarts of First and Best in the house, say about the last of

March. Soak them in water for 24 hours and then spread them out about an inch deep in a shallow box with an inch of sifted moss at the bottom and an inch or more of moss on top. Keep moist and in a warm place until sprouted. Then, if the frost is out of the surface soil, sow them in rows three and a half feet apart and two and a half inches wide, dropping the Peas almost as thick as they can lie in the row without touching each other. This is thick sowing, but it favors early maturity.



Stratagem Peas.

If the Peas sprout before the soil outside is ready, place them in a cold cellar to retard growing. We have kept them in this way after they have sprouted, for two weeks without injury.

Peas, Telephone—See Novelties, page 11. Per qt., 65 cents; pint, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.



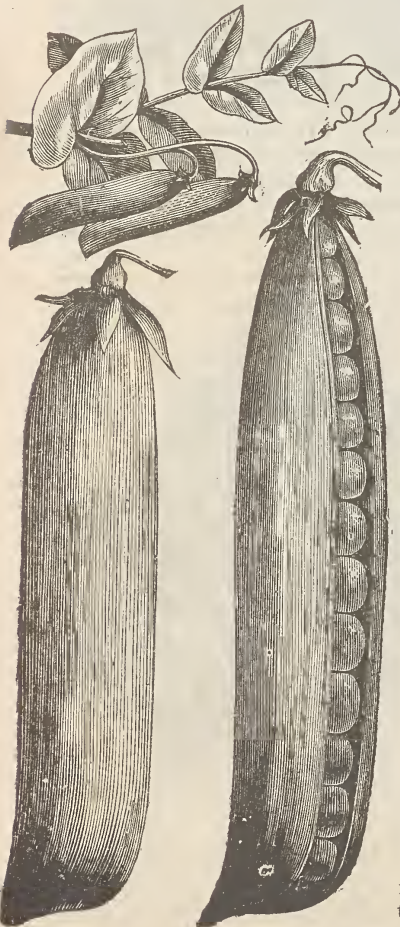
Extra Early Premium Gem.

Extra Early Premium Gem—A dwarf variety very similar to McLean's Little Gem, but larger and more productive. Per quart, 50 cents; pint 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

McLean's Little Gem—One of the best of all the dwarf varieties; grows about a foot high. Peas large, wrinkled and very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Sow early on very rich land, and keep well hoed and free from weeds. Per quart, 45 cents; pint, 28 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cts.

AMERICAN WONDER—Very dwarf, growing less than a foot high; immensely productive; sweet, wrinkled and very early. Per quart, 60 cents; pint, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Laxton's Alpha—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas. The choicest and best of seed. Per quart, 55 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Champion of England.

Kentish Invicta—The best and earliest blue Pea; grows about two feet high and does not need brushing. Very productive and of excellent quality. Per quart, 50 cents; pint, 28 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet 5 cents.

Dwarf White Marrowfat—Similar to the White or Black Eyed Marrowfat, except that the vines do not grow



Pea—American Wonder.

so high. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 20 cents; packet, 5 cts.

CLEVELAND'S ALASKA—This is one of the earliest and best Peas; probably the very earliest. It is also very productive. Per quart, 55 cents; pint, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

First and Best, or Earliest of All—This is the standard early Pea. Grows about two feet high. Per quart, 40 cents; pint, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Extra Early Kent—You may call this Daniel O'Rourke, Extra Early Philadelphia, Carter's First Crop, or any other name you fancy. Grows about two feet high. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 22 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cents packet, 5 cents.

Waite's Caractacus—Nearly, if not quite as early as the Early Kent. Per quart, 35 cents; pint, 22 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Eugenie—A fine second early, wrinkled white pea. Per quart, 50 cents; pint, 28 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A large wrinkled pea, of the highest quality; vines grow from 4 to 6 feet high. Our seed is the best that can be obtained, and every pea is sure to grow. Per quart, 45 cents; pint, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

STRATAGEM—A large, late, wrinkled pea, grows about two feet high; vines vigorous and branching; pods large and well filled. A very large yielder. Per quart, 65 cents; pint, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Black Eyed Marrowfat—This is one of the most productive of all varieties of peas and the most profitable for main crop for market. It grows from four to five feet high. Healthy and luxuriant foliage, free from mildew. Pods are long and well filled with large peas of fair quality. Per quart, 30 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Some gardeners prefer this to the Black Eyed Marrowfat. Per quart, 30 cents; pint, 18 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Pumpkins.

Fr. Courge.

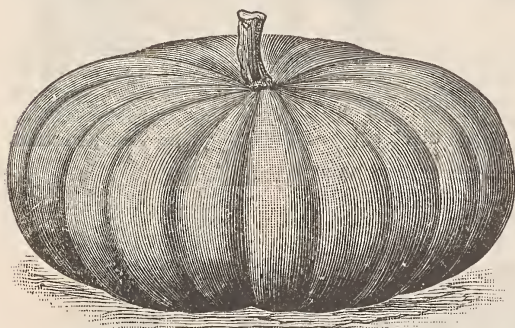
Ger. Kurbiss.

For planting among corn the Connecticut Field Pumpkin is the best variety.

The Possum Nose Pumpkin, or Squash, proves to be a decided acquisition. It yields largely, is of excellent quality, and will keep the year round. In more southern latitudes it is grown with success among the corn; but here we plant it alone in hills 10 or 12 feet apart, dropping eight or ten seeds in a hill, and thin out the plants to four of the strongest in the hill.

Use hellebore the moment the plants are out of the ground, to keep off the striped bug, and when the plants get stronger sprinkle them with water containing a tea spoonful of Paris Green to two gallons of water, and repeat the dose in a week or ten days.

Pumpkin, Connecticut Field—The best variety to grow among corn. Hardy, vigorous, productive, large handsome fruit of excellent quality. Splendid seed. Per lb., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cents; oz., 6 cents; packet, 4 cents.



Large Cheese Pumpkin.

Large Cheese—Flesh thick, sweet and of good flavor. Seed small; fruit large. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

POSSUM NOSE—A new and valuable kind of good quality. We got it from the Hon. Horace Ankenny of Ohio. It is immensely productive, and of the best quality, and will keep the year round. Per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Radish.

Fr. Radis.

Ger. Rettig.



Those who have difficulty in raising good radishes should try a dressing of superphosphate, sown broadcast at the rate of three or four pounds to the square rod. A warm, sandy soil that has been well manured for previous crops, or has been in sod is best. Sow in rows 12

inches apart, dropping two seeds to each inch of row, and cover not more than half an inch deep. Hoe frequently between the rows and thin out the plants to two or three inches apart in the rows.

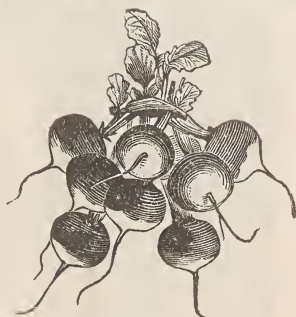
Our seed is grown from selected and transplanted roots, and is of the very best quality

Radishes grown in hot-beds, started in February or March are a profitable crop. A moderate heat only is needed, and free ventilation is necessary to keep the plants from running too much to leaf. For this purpose, the new variety, Early Scarlet Globe Short-top is decidedly the earliest, while the White Box is large and attractive, and probably the most profitable market sort.

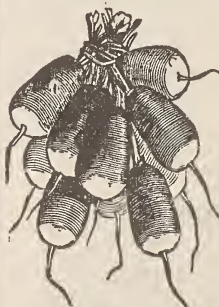


Scarlet Turnip, White Tip—An early variety, good size, crisp and handsome. Per lb., 70 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cts.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Fig. 5.—This is the most popular market radish. It is early, a rapid grower, good shape, about six inches long, bright scarlet color; flesh crisp, sweet, tender, and of good flavor. For late fall use, sow in August. Per lb., 60 cts $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.



New French Breakfast

New French Breakfast—A beautiful olive-shaped radish; bright scarlet with white tip; early, medium size, crisp, tender, and of unsurpassed flavor. Per lb., 65 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Long White Naples—An excellent late variety. Per lb., 70 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Round Red, or Scarlet Turnip—This is one of the earliest and best radishes. Excellent for forcing as well as for out-door crop. Good size, red skin, white flesh; crisp, juicy and good flavored. Best of seed from transplanted radishes. Per lb., 65 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP—See Novelties, page 11. A new and remarkably fine radish for forcing. Brilliant red color, short-leaved, crisp, white flesh and very fine flavored. Per lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



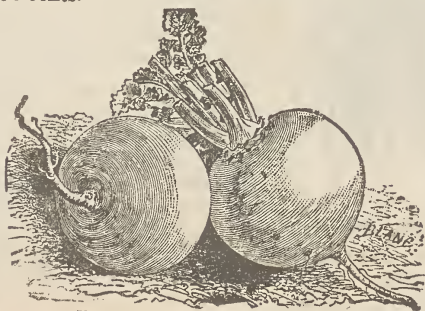
White Strasburg Radish.

WHITE STRASBURG—An excellent variety either for market or home use. A quick grower and tapering as shown in the engraving, with thick skin, and white, crisp, tender, succulent flesh. Per lb., 65 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Chartier Radish.

RADISH, WHITE BOX—See Novelties, page 11. Prepaid by mail, per lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cent; oz. 12 cents. packet 5 cents.



Round White Turnip Radish.

Chartier—A superior new radish. Root bright red on top, shading to pure white at the end. Very early, large size and remaining in edible condition longer than any other radish. Per lb., 80 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Round White Turnip—Fig. 1.—Similar to the Red Turnip, except in color. It is a delicious radish. Per lb. 65 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet 5 cts.

Rose, Olive-Shaped—Fig. 2.—Early, of excellent quality; grows about one and a half inches long and one and a half to two inches in circumference. Per lb., 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 13 cts. oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

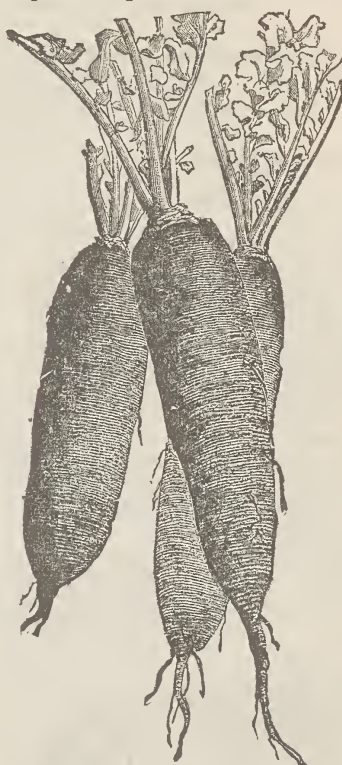
Radish, Winter.

Cultivation precisely like turnips. Sow in July and August, in rows fifteen inches apart.

Hoe frequently between the rows and keep down the weeds. Thin the radish to three or four inches apart.

During Autumn, pull them as wanted to eat.

For winter use, gather them before severe frost, and keep them in pits or mix with soil in the cellar.



Long Black Spanish Radish.

Winter Radish, CHINESE ROSE—A superior variety; good size, averaging five inches in length and two inches in diameter; skin a bright rose color; flesh crisp, tender and good flavored. One of the very best winter radishes. Per lb., 80 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Chinese White Winter Radish—Similar to the Rose, except in color. A very superior variety. Per lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

California Mammoth White Winter—A very large winter variety, grown

extensively among the Chinese in California. Per lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Long Black Spanish—By many this long variety is preferred to the Black Spanish Turnip Radish. Per lb., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Black Spanish Turnip Radish—A very large, hardy, long-keeping radish. Sow in July. Per lb., 55 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cents.



Black Spanish Turnip Radish.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

Fr. *Rhubarbe*.

Ger. *Rhabarber*.

In growing Rhubarb from seed, the land must be made immensely rich. Sow very early in the spring in rows fifteen inches apart, and keep down the weeds by the frequent use of the hoe. Set out the roots in the fall or

following spring in rows four feet apart and two feet in the row.



Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

press, not prepaid, doz., \$1.25. Order early. Roots sent as soon as the weather is suitable for planting.

Rhubarb
—Very choice fresh imported seed. Per lb., \$1.65; ¼ lb., 50 cents; oz., 15 cents; packet, 5 cts.

Rhubarb Roots—By mail, prepaid, 20 cts. each; ½ doz., \$1.00; doz., \$1.85. By ex-

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Fr. *Salsifis*.

Ger. *Hafer-Wurzel*.



Salsify.

Salsify is seldom grown to perfection. It should have rich land and thorough and frequent hoeing between the rows. The rows should be not less than 15 inches apart and the plants singled out to 6 inches apart in the rows. Sow as soon as the land can be put in good condition in the spring.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster—Per lb., \$2.15; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

NEW MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A new variety of great size and of good quality. Try it. Per lb., \$4.00; ¼ lb., \$1.25; oz., 35 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Spinach.

Fr. *Epinard*. Ger. *Spinat*.

For summer use, sow in rows fifteen inches apart, as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition, and every two weeks afterwards for succession.

For early spring use, sow the latter part of September, and in exposed situations cover the plants with a light covering of straw or horse manure or salt-hay to protect the plants during winter.

Spinach, Norfolk Savoy Leaved—The hardiest and most productive of all varieties of Spinach. It is especially valuable for sowing in autumn for spring use. The leaves are somewhat wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Per lb., 40 cents; ¼ lb., 12 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

LARGE THICK-LEAF VIROFLAY—A new and valuable variety. The European seedsmen call it "Monstrous" Viroflay Spinach. It remains longer without going to seed than any other sort. It has very large thick leaves. Per lb., 40 cents; ¼ lb., 12 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Prickly or Winter—Productive and of excellent quality. Per lb., 40 cents; ¼ lb., 12 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.

ROUND, or SUMMER—A thick-leaved, large and excellent variety. Quite as hardy as the Prickly or Winter. Popular in market. Per lb., 40 cents; ¼ lb., 12 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



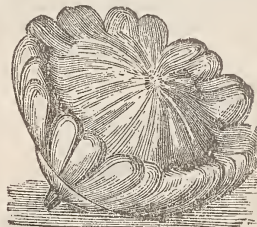
Viroflay Spinach.

Squash, Summer.

Fr. *Courge*.

Ger. *Kurbiss*.

Summer Squash can be sown about the first of June in rows four or five feet apart, and the plants gradually thinned out, after they have got fairly growing and out of the way of the bugs, to eighteen inches apart. Or, plant in hills three feet apart each way, sowing a dozen seeds in each hill, but ultimately leaving only four of the strongest plants in a hill.



Summer Squash, Early Bush Scallop—Per lb., 80 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

EARLY CROOKNECK—The earliest and most popular Summer Squash; very productive, and of superior quality. Seed of our own growth, crop of 1883, and of

Early Bush Scallop Squash. unusual excellence. Per lb., 80 cents; ¼ lb., 25 cents; oz., 8 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Early Crookneck Squash.

Squash, Winter.

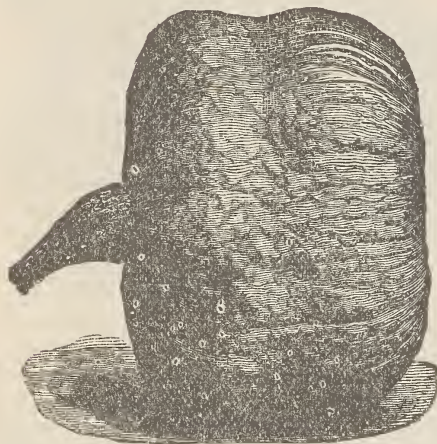
Winter Squash is usually planted in hills 8 feet apart. We prefer to plant in rows 10 to 12 feet apart, and five to six feet apart in the rows, dropping a dozen seeds to each hill, and covering the seed from one to two inches deep. The advantage of the wide rows, one way, is that it gives a better chance to use the cultivator between the rows after the vines begin to run. By going through the rows ahead of the



American Turban Squash.

horse, it is but little trouble to lift the runners and put them on one side. In this way the use of a good cultivator enables us easily and cheaply to keep the land clean, mellow and moist. Plant the seed any time in June, the earlier the better, provided the soil is warm.

We test all the new varieties but have found none as yet superior to the Hubbard for market.



Essex Hybrid Squash.

Essex Hybrid—A remarkably fine grained and high flavored squash. A good keeper; flesh thick and solid. Per lb., 90 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cts.; packet, 5 cts.



Hubbard Squash.

HUBBARD—Very productive and a good keeper. Flesh fine, rich, sweet, and of unsurpassed flavor. The best of seed. Per lb., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cts.



Perfect Gem Squash.

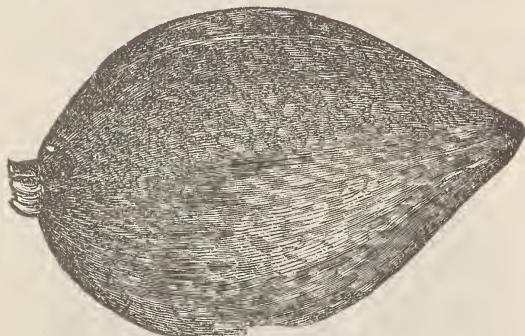
Perfect Gem—This is a most delicious squash and can be grown either for Summer or Autumn and Winter use. Per lb., 80 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

American Turban, or Turk's Cap—An excellent variety, of unsurpassed quality for use in the autumn and early winter. Per lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; oz., 8c; pkt., 5cts.



Boston Marrow Squash.
and a good keeper. Per lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; oz., 8c; packet 5 cents.

BOSTON MARROW—A well known and highly prized variety. Like the Perfect Gem it is an intermediate variety, beginning to ripen about two weeks later than the Summer or bush kinds. It is of the best quality



Marblehead Squash.

Marblehead—A good keeper, productive, and of good quality. Not so profitable for market as the Hubbard. Per lb., 80 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 8 cts.; packet, 5 cts

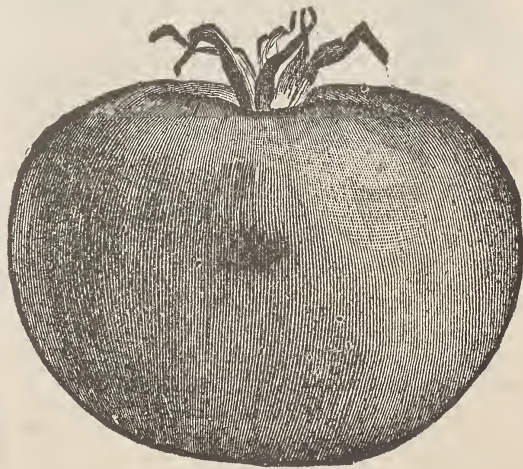
Tomatoes.

Fr. *Tomate*.

Ger. *Liebesapfel*.

Sow the seed in a box in the house, or in a hot bed about the first of March, and when the plants begin to crowd, transplant into larger boxes or into a cold frame. Better still, transplant into three inch pots. This makes the plants strong and stocky, and one such plant is worth three of the spindling plants often offered for sale in the market.

Set out the plants as soon as the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. A light sandy loam is usually best, though we sometimes get our largest crop on stronger or heavier land. Set plants in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. Keep the land well cultivated and hoed.



Paragon Tomato.

New Dwarf Champion — See Novelties, page 6. Packet, 10 cents.

LIVINGSTON'S

FAVORITE—One of the largest and best varieties; vines healthy and very productive. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

IMPROVED TRO-

PHY—A well known and valuable variety. Large, smooth, solid fruit, of the highest quality. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Hathaway's Ex-

celsior—Early, productive, and of the highest quality. Per lb., \$2.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

General Grant—A

favorite and well known variety. Good size and very productive. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cts.; packet, 5 cents.



Livingston's Favorite Tomato.

PARAGON—"Perfectly Splendid." Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit good size, and of a bright, glossy, crimson color; firm, thick flesh, and of the highest quality. One of the very best early varieties. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Acme—Very early and very good. Fruit large, smooth and handsome, and very productive. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Livingston's Beauty—See Novelties, page 6, Per lb., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cents; oz., 30 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Hubbard's Curl Leaf—On rich land and in wet growing seasons, this variety is a valuable one. Per lb., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; oz., 30 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Smooth Red—An old favorite. Per lb., \$2.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; oz., 25 cts; packet, 5 cts.

Persian Yellow—A large yellow variety. Per lb., \$2.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.

MIKADO, or TURNER'S HYBRID—Early and of the largest size. Very productive, but somewhat variable in shape. Requires rich land, plenty of room and good cultivation. The fruit is so large and showy that it commands the highest price in market. Per lb., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts; oz., 28 cents; packet, 5 cents.



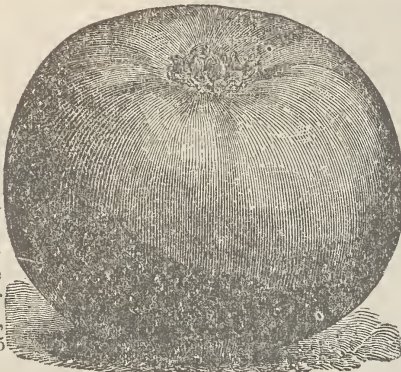
Perfection Tomato.

PERFECTION—With us last year this was one of the very best and most productive varieties. Per lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cts.

Red Cherry—For pickling and preserves. Per lb., \$3 30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; oz., 30 cents; packet, 5 cents.

OPTIMUS

— Very early, very smooth and uniform in size and shape. A bright red color; flesh, light crimson, good flavor and solid, being entirely free from core. Per lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; oz., 25 cents; packet, 5 cts.



Optimus Tomato.

Turnips.

Fr. Navet.

Ger. Steckrube.

For summer use sow early in the spring, in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to six or seven inches apart in the row.

For autumn use, our own practice is to sow in rows 28 inches apart, thin out to seven inches in the row, and keep clean with a horse cultivator. Sow from the middle of July to the middle of August. Many farmers sow Strap Leaf Purple Top Turnip, and the White Flat Dutch broadcast, and thin out with a harrow. If not to be harrowed or hoed, half a pound to a pound of seed, if you can distribute it evenly, is sufficient for an acre. In drills sow not less than two pounds per acre. This thick sowing is necessary, or advisable, on account of the black beetle, or "Jumping Jack." As soon as the plants are in the rough leaf the danger is over, and the plants should be singled out with a hoe to about seven inches apart.



Purple-top Strap-leaf Turnip.

Turnip, Purple-top Strap-leaf—This is our favorite variety. We have grown it for many years. Good size, handsome, very early, and of excellent quality. Fresh seed that is sure to grow. Per lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; pkt., 5c.

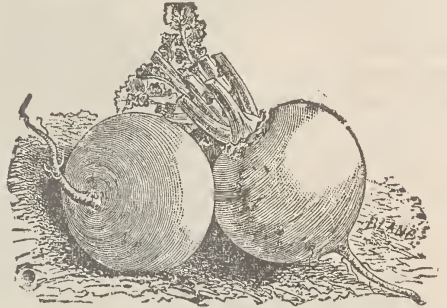


Early White Flat Dutch.

Early White Flat Dutch—Excellent for table use, very early, good size, and of fine quality. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Early Yellow Stone—Early, good size, rapid grower and of fine quality. Per lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18c.; packet, 5c.

Yellow Aberdeen—A great cropper, medium early. Excellent for stock and good for the table. Per lb., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly.

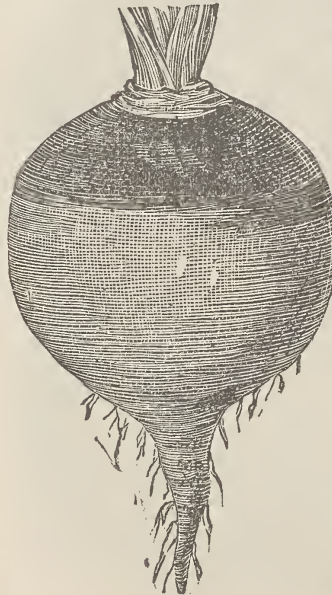
Golden Ball—Many market gardeners find this the most profitable turnip they raise. Smooth and handsome. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Jersey Navet—A new variety. A decided acquisition as a table turnip. Per lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; packet, 5c.

Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip

Ruta Bagas, or Swede Turnips, should be sown earlier than the preceding varieties. Sow from the middle of May to the middle of June, in rows two and a half feet apart. Drill in about two pounds of seed per acre. Single the plants to ten inches apart in the rows. They are a hardy, long-keeping, nutritious turnip, and valuable for the table, for stock and for market. It is surprising that more are not grown. For details of cultivation, see Harris, "Gardening for Young and Old."

We tried several new varieties the past season, but have found none better on the whole than our old favorites, Imperial Purple-top, Skirving's Purple-top, White Sweet or French and King of the Swedes.



IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP SWEDE—We have grown this variety of Ruta Baga for many years, and still prefer it to all others. It is a great cropper. Handsome shape; large size; keeps well. Yellow flesh, and of the best quality either for table or for stock. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

King of the Swedes—A large yellow Turnip. Per lb., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede—One of the very best and most productive varieties. Per lb., 50

Imperial Purple Top Sweed.
Per lb., 18 cents; packet, 5 cents.

WHITE SWEET or FRENCH—A great favorite with many people, who prefer it to the yellow fleshed varieties for the table. Per lb., 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 18 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

Aromatic or Sweet Herbs.

A garden is not a garden without a bed of Sweet Herbs. The following kinds are easily grown and are well worthy of cultivation :



Borage.

Sow in rows, fifteen inches apart, and drop one seed to each inch of row. It is a hardy and easily grown plant and is used only in the green state, and principally for flavoring cooling beverages.

Borage—Per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Caraway.

Sow Caraway in the fall or spring in rows 15 to 20 inches apart; thin out to six or eight inches apart in the row. The plants are hardy and easily

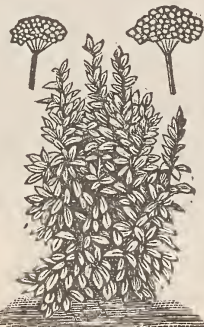
grown. Caraway seeds are used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, etc., and are healthy and agreeable.

Caraway—Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

Sweet Marjoram

Cultivation of Sweet Marjoram is similar to that of Sage and Summer Savory. Sow in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart, dropping four or five seeds to each inch of row. Thin out the young plants for use and leave one plant to grow in a place ten to fifteen inches apart.

Sweet Marjoram—Per lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55 cents; oz., 20 cts.; packet, 5 cents.



Sweet Marjoram.

Summer Savory.

The cultivation of Summer Savory is similar to that recommended for Sage.

Summer Savory—Very choice seed. Per lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Sage.

Sage is a profitable crop. It is used extensively for flavoring sausages, and for stuffing ducks and geese.

The seed can be sown in a box in the house, as recommended for Thyme, or it may be sown out of doors, early in the spring, in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart and



Summer Savory.

dropping two or three seeds in each inch of row.

The young plants can be drawn out for use as required, till you have thinned them out to a foot apart in the row. Keep the ground well hoed and nothing more is required.

Sage—Per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; packet, 5c.

Thyme.

The seeds of Thyme are remarkably small, and must be sown on the finest and best of



Thyme.

land. They may be sown in a box in the house early in the spring and the plants set out in the garden as soon as the weather is suitable. In this case be careful to water the box thoroughly before taking out the plants, and leave as much earth adhering to the roots as possible. Set out the plants 15 or 20 inches apart each way.

If sown in open ground, select the warmest and lightest soil and sow in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping three or four seeds to each inch of row; pat the earth smooth and firm with the back of the spade to keep it moist, and this is all the covering that will be needed.

Thyme—Per lb., \$3.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Rosemary.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and drop five or six seeds in a place, fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover with not more than a quarter of an inch of fine soil and pat it over firm and smooth with the back of the spade.

Rosemary—Per lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; oz., 20 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

Coriander.

The young and tender leaves of Coriander are used for flavoring soups and salads. The seed is round and nearly as large as a Sweet Pea. The plants are easily grown in the open ground, in rows fifteen inches apart and two inches apart in the row. Use the plants before they run up to seed. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks for succession.

Coriander—The best of seed. Per lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; oz., 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Sage.



Rosemary.



Our aim is to secure the best Flower Seeds that money will buy, and sell them at reasonable rates to our customers.

There is now no duty on Flower Seeds, and we have given up all attempts at competing with the cheaper labor and longer experience of the German, French and English flower seed growers. Our Flower Seeds are imported direct from the best growers in Europe, and are fresh and of the choicest and highest quality. The best foreign grown flower seeds are exceedingly expensive, but they are well worth the money. No one who has sown only the cheap flower seeds generally sold can have any idea of the astonishing improvements that have been made in the size and color of nearly all of our flowers that are grown from seed.

We think all who sowed our Flower Seeds last year must have been pleased with them. In our own grounds they made a gorgeous display, and were a constant source of delight. When so much pleasure can be obtained for so little labor and money, it seems a pity that choice annual Flower Seeds are not more extensively sown. With one or two exceptions, all the following kinds and varieties of Flower seeds can be sown in the open ground in the spring, and produce an abundance of beautiful flowers.

Asters.

Those who have hitherto grown only the cheap, common Asters, should sow at least two or three packets each of all of the following kinds. Sow one packet of each in a box in the house, and the other packet out of doors as soon as we have steady, warm weather and the soil is in good working condition. Those sown in the house or hot-bed will commence flowering the latter part of July, and make a gorgeous display through August and September, while those sown out of doors will commence to flower in August and continue to flower till cut down by frost.

Asters should have plenty of room, say fifteen inches apart. They transplant readily, and, as the seed is costly the plants grown out of doors should be carefully taken up and set out to fill vacancies, leaving the plants not less than a foot apart in the rows.

We introduce several of the best new varieties that we tried last year. They were exquisitely beautiful. We have not a poor Aster in our collection, and we are very certain that no seedsman has anything better, and very few anything as good. Try them. Try them all.

ASTERS, NEW TRIUMPH—A beautiful dwarf variety. Flowers large, color brilliant scarlet. We counted 47 flowers on one small plant last year, seventeen of them in full bloom at one time. Per packet, 20 cents; three packets, 50 cents.

VICTORIA—(Fig. 2.)—Two feet high. A profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; large, beautiful flowers; mixed colors. Three packets, 30 cents; packet, 12 cents.

Betteridge's Quilled Aster—(Fig. 4.)—The newest and best form of quilled Aster. The plants continue to bloom later than any other variety. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

NEW ROSE—(Fig. 5.)—Two feet high. Flowers large and double, resembling a rose; mixed colors. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

German Aster—Mixed colors. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

WASHINGTON Eighteen inches high. New, splendid, magnificent. The largest and most beautiful Aster yet introduced. Per packet, 20 cts.; three packets, 50 cts.

All the Above Six Varieties, and the Following Three Splendid Varieties, Mixed—Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



New Triumph Aster.



MIGNON—A beautiful white Aster; flowers small, but very abundant. New and a decided acquisition. Per packet, 20 cents; three packets, 50 cents.

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY FLOWERED PERFECTION — (Fig. 1.)—The plant grows about two feet high. A favorite variety, very beautiful; flowers large and double. Choice seed. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

DWARF CHRYS-ANTHEMUM FLOWERED—(Fig. 3.)—One foot high. A splendid and very useful variety; flowers when other varieties have passed out of bloom. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Fig. 5—New Rose Asters—Plant and Flower.

Abronia.

A beautiful California plant, trailing along the ground and resembling the Verbena. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose colored, and continues to bloom all through the summer and autumn. Sow the seed in a box in the house, and when the weather will permit set out the plants a foot apart in the open ground.



Abronia Umbellata.

Abronia Umbellata—Lilac and rose colored; fragrant. Three packets. 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Ageratum.

A constant and free bloomer, white or lavender colored flowers, especially useful for bouquets.

The seed can be sown in the open ground, but it is better to sow in a box in the house and set out the plants 15 to 20 inches apart.

Ageratum Mexicanum—Blue. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Ageratum, Pure White—Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



White Ageratum.



Blue Ageratum.

Sweet Alyssum.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and thin out the plants to six inches apart in the rows; hoe lightly between the rows, and keep free from weeds, and you will have a beautiful bed of this deliciously fragrant flower.

The flowers are in delicate clusters. Cut bouquets from the bed



Sweet Alyssum.

every day. The more you cut, so as to prevent the flowers from going to seed, the more you will have.

Sweet Alyssum—Fresh seed. Per oz., 50 cents; three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus.

Sow early in the spring, in light, sandy soil, and thin out the plants to 15 or 20 inches apart.

Amaranthus Caudatus—Love-Lies-Bleeding. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Amaranthus.

Aquilegia—Columbine.

Since our illustration was made this flower, like many others, has been improved so much that the cut gives a very poor representation of the plant. The flowers are far larger and handsomer than our artist represents them.

Aquilegia—Columbine or Double Honey-suckle—A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season and their peculiar formation render this plant well worthy of a place in every garden.

Fine Double Mixed—The best of seed. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.



Aquilegia or Columbine.



Balloon Vine—Love in a Puff.

Balloon Vine, Love-in-a-Puff.

Balloon Vine—One of the most rapid growing climbers; white flowers. Sow the seed in a box in the house and transplant when the soil and weather are warm. Three packets, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cts.

Balsam, or Lady's Slipper. Touch-Me-Not.

It is not necessary to sow Balsam Seed in a hot-bed. An abundance of fine plants can be grown by sowing the seed in the garden. The plants should be about 15 inches apart each way. If the plants come up too thick thin them out and set them where wanted. They can be transplanted with perfect safety.

We give some illustrations showing Balsam plants that have been trained by pruning or pinching in the branches. This work should be done while the plant is young and growing vigorously. The Balsam flowers make a beautiful show when gathered and placed on a plate in water or sand.



Balsam plants, pinched in.

Our Balsam Seed is imported from Germany, and is of the very choicest kind, and of the best varieties.

Dwarf Double White Balsam

A beautiful variety, particularly useful for florists. Two packets, 25 cents; packet, 15 cents.

Double Camellia Flowered Balsam

A profuse bloomer; large flowers, resembling a Camellia; various colors; very beautiful. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Rose Flowered Balsam.



Double Flowered.

Rose Flowered—A beautiful rose-like flower; mixed colors; nearly all the flowers perfectly double. 2 packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.



Camellia Flowered Balsam.

Improved Double Camellia Flowered—The largest and most beautiful of all the Balsams. The seed is very high. We sell it as low as possible, in hopes that our customers will try it. 3 packets, 55 cts.; packet, 20 cts.

Fine Double Mixed Balsam—Rose flowered and spotted. Large beautiful flowers. Three packets, 20c; packet, 8 cents.

All the above five varieties Mixed—Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Bachelor's Button, Centaurea.

Bachelor's Button—Hardy, easily grown, and a universal favorite. Does best on gravelly soil. Grows about two feet high. Mixed colors. Three packets, 12c.; packet, 5 cents.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

A new variety, and a decided acquisition. Flowers large and exceedingly abundant, and they continue late in the season, even after we have had several sharp frosts and when nearly all other flowers have disappeared. 3 packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Bachelor's Button.

Canna.—Indian Shot.

The Canna is a superb plant and should have a place in every garden. Send for three packets of seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house the first week in April, and another packet two or three weeks later. The third packet sow out of doors in nice, fine soil, about the time you plant Indian Corn. The latter may not grow very large the first summer, but will give good bulbs and fine plants the next year. We usually soak the seed in warm water two or three days before planting. The plants started in the house should be set out in the open ground as soon as the weather and soil are quite warm. They should be set out in the best of soil two or three feet apart. In the autumn take up the bulbs and keep them in sand in the cellar during the winter, and set them out the next spring.

Canna Indica—A beautiful variety from India; red color; grows about two feet high. Three packets, 20 cts.; packet, 8 cents.

Canna, Splendid Mixed Varieties—Extra good seed of all the best dark-leaved and splendid mixed varieties. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

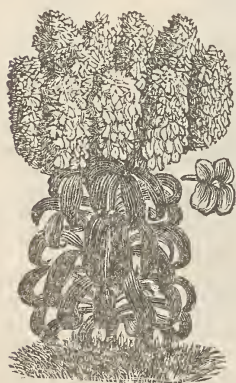
Candytuft.



Plant of Candytuft.

The cultivation of Candytuft is similar to that recommended for Sweet Alyssum. It is a very hardy plant and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Sow a large bed of it on rich land and keep it well hoed and free from weeds. If kept constantly cut and not allowed to go to seed it will keep flowering all through the season. We had it in blow last year till November, although we had several severe frosts.

Dunnett's Crimson—A beautiful red variety. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Candytuft, White Rocket.



Candytuft, Pure White.

White Rocket—An excellent variety, with large spikes of pure white flowers. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Sweet Scented Pure White—The best variety; choice seed; you cannot have too much of it. Oz., 35 cents; three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Mixed Colors—Very fine and good. Oz., 25 cents; three packets, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Calendula or Marigold.

The Marigold is hardy, easily grown, a profuse bloomer, and a general favorite. It is called Calendula because it was supposed to bloom the year round or in every month of the calendar. The flowers and plants have undergone great changes in the hands of skillful florists.

Our seed is the very best. Get three packets of each kind. Sow one packet of each in a box in the house, and the others out of doors. The plants are easily transplanted. They should be set at least a foot apart.

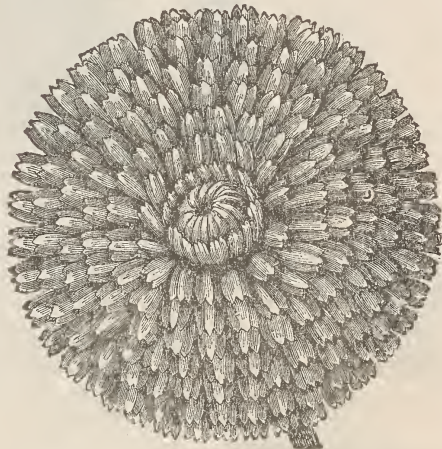


African Marigold.

Double African Marigold—The tallest and most popular class. Choice seed of several of the best varieties mixed. 3 packets, 12c.; packet, 5 cents.

The Double French Dwarf Marigold—Plant grows about one foot high. Flowers orange, brown and yellow, mixed. A very desirable variety that we introduced last year for the first time.

All who tried it will want it again. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents. **Calendula, Large Double Flowered, Meteor.** Light, golden yellow, striped with intense orange. Blossoms all through the summer and autumn till cut down by frost. Especially useful for pot culture. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.



Calendula, Large Double Flowered Meteor.

Convolvulus, or Morning Glory.

Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory, is a well known climbing plant, growing with great vigor, and the improved varieties of which afford a constant succession of large richly colored beautiful flowers, in great profusion and brilliancy. They close in the evening and open again the next morning with renewed freshness and beauty. Poles or strings should be provided, eight or ten feet high, for the plants to cling to.

The dwarf variety of Morning Glory, Convolvulus Minor, is similar to the climbing variety, except that it does not grow over twelve inches high.

Sow the seed in the open ground, early in the spring. Do not leave the plants closer than three or four inches apart. Nitrate of Soda greatly increases the growth of the vines, gives the foliage a dark green color and adds much to the size and beauty of the flowers.



Morning Glory, *Convolvulus Major*.

Convolvulus Major—The improved climbing Morning Glory. Large, brilliant flowers. Mixed colors. Oz., or three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Convolvulus Major—Striped Rose and Mixed.

Morning Glory—*Convolvulus Minor*.

Convolvulus Major, Striped Rose and Mixed New and beautiful. Oz., 25 cents; three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Convolvulus Minor—Plant dwarf in habit; flowers abundant, beautiful colors. Oz., 25 cents; three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Clarkia Elegans.

Clarkia.

Beautiful plants, blooming profusely; easily grown and exceedingly attractive. About 18 inches high. The seed can be sown in spring or fall like Candytuft.

Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed Colors—Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Gobæa Scandens.

One of the most beautiful of our climbing annual plants. It grows with astonishing rapidity. On rich, moist soil, and in a favorable situation, it will grow thirty feet in a



Gobæa Scandens.

rather difficult seed to germinate. Our seed is imported from Germany, and is fresh and good.

Gobæa Scandens—Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Castor Oil Bean, *Ricinus*.



Castor Oil Bean.

No garden of any size should be without a fine plant of Castor Oil Bean. The cultivation is as simple as that of Indian Corn or Sunflower. The plants grow from six to ten feet high. The seed should be sown as soon as the soil and weather are warm. Single out the plants and give plenty of room.

Castor Oil Bean—Sanguineous. The best of fresh seed, imported from Germany. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Chrysanthemums.

A handsome, hardy annual of vigorous growth, clean foliage and beautiful flowers. A free bloomer and continuing in flower very late in the autumn. Cultivation similar to Asters. The dwarf kinds are especially attractive as bedding plants.

We think those who tried our seed last year, must have been well pleased with it. We have some very choice seed this year imported from Germany that we feel confident will give a good account of itself. Try it.

Chrysanthemum, Tri-color—Yellow and white flowers; plant grows about a foot high. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Chrysanthemum, Dunnetti—New Double White.

Chrysanthemum Coron, Double White Dwarf—Very popular and beautiful. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Chrysanthemum Dunnetti—New Double white—The choicest and best variety. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Chrysanthemum, Dunnetti—New Double Yellow.

Dunnetti New Double Yellow—Very beautiful. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Catchfly—Silene.

A beautiful free-blooming annual, easily raised and worthy of general cultivation; grows about 18 inches high. A sticky exudation on the stems sometimes catches and holds the flies, hence the popular name. Three packets, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cents.



Catchfly.

Cockscomb—Celosia.

Sow the seed in March in a hot-bed or box in the house. As soon as the plants begin to crowd, prick them out into another box, giving more room. The oftener the plants are transplanted the larger will be the flowers. When set out in the garden give plenty of room—say two feet apart for the large sorts and one foot for the dwarf.



Cockscomb, Glasgow Prize.



Dwarf Cockscomb.

Cockscomb, Coronata, Glasgow Prize—A splendid variety, with very large, brilliant, crimson comb. Two packets, 25 cts.; packet, 15 cents.

Cockscomb, Dwarf—A mixture of the best seed from the newest dwarf crested varieties, and most brilliant colors. Three packets, 20 cts.; packet, 8 cents.



Cockscomb Pyramidalis Plumosum.

Pyramidalis Plumosum, Mixed—Choice seed of all the best of the plumed varieties. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Goreopsis or Galliopsis.



Coreopsis Bicolor.

A hardy and free-blooming annual, easily grown and very effective. Grows about two feet high and produces flowers of every shade of yellow and brown, in the greatest profusion. Sow in rows 15 or 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants to a foot apart in the row.

The best variety is the Dwarf Coreopsis Bicolor, shown in the annexed engraving.

Coreopsis Bicolor, Dwarf Mixed—Three packets 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Dahlia.

Dahlia seed may be sown in a box in the house early in the spring. If sown in February and the plants are transplanted two or three times they will flower the first year. The single Dahlias are now very popular, and make very fine cut flowers. Set out the plants two or three feet apart and support them by tying to a stake.



Double Dahlia.

Double Dahlias—Finest German seed of the choicest double varieties, mixed. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Single Dahlia.

New Single Dahlia—The choicest and best of new seed just imported from Germany. Mixed colors. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Dianthus Heddwigii—Double Japan Pink.



Dianthus Chinensis.



Dianthus Laciniatus.

Dianthus or Pink.

Our seed of this popular flower is imported from one of the best seedsmen in Europe, and we are confident it will give great satisfaction. Sow in the spring as soon as the soil is warm, in rows 15 inches apart. Weed carefully, and if necessary thin out the plants. They will afford much larger and more numerous flowers the second year.

Dianthus Chinensis—Double China Pink. Large, beautiful, double flowers. Choice seed. Per oz., 50 cents; three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Dianthus Heddwigii—Double Japan Pink—Remarkably large and double. Brilliant colors. Unusually good seed. Per oz., \$1; three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Dianthus Laciniatus, Flore Pleno—This is a beautiful double fringed variety. The choicest of seed. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Myosotis.

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. Sow it early in the spring in a box in the house, and set out the plants in the garden as soon as the weather is warm. Or sow in the autumn. It does best in a moist situation. The cultivation of Forget-Me-Nots is quite similar to that rec-

ommended for Pansies. The soil can hardly be made too rich. Try a little Nitrate of Soda and Super-Phosphate



Forget-Me-Not.

Myosotis, the True Forget-Me-Not—Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Myosotis, Sylvatica—Large, beautiful flowers. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Myosotis, Sylvestica.

Swan River Daisy, Brachycome.



Swan River Daisy.

An Australian plant, growing on the banks of the Swan River. For eight years after its introduction, there was no variation in the color or character of the flowers. We have now two distinct colors—white and blue. Cultivation same as Phlox Drummond.

Swan River Daisy, White—Three packets, 20 cts; packet, 8 cts.

Blue—Exceedingly pretty. Three packets, 20 cts.; packet, 8 cents.

Foxglove—Digitalis.



Digitalis Purpurea.



The improved varieties of Foxglove are among our most stately and beautiful flowers. The plant is perennial, and can be propagated by a division of the roots, but it is better to raise the plants from seed. Sow in the spring in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, and thin out to a foot in the rows.

Digitalis Purpurea—One of the best varieties; flowers large, purple-spotted. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Hercules Club.

This is a popular member of the large family of Gourds. The cultivation is similar to that of Melons or Squash. Plant in hills on rich land, six or eight feet apart, putting five or six seeds in a hill, and thin out to three or four of the strongest plants. The fruit or gourd grows to a great length, and will be an object of interest and curiosity.

Hercules' Club—Choice seed, just imported. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.



Gourd, Hercules' Club.

Hollyhock.



Hollyhock.

the choicest kind. Three packets, 40 cents; packet, 15 cts.

Start the plants in a hot-bed, or box in the house, or sow the seed in the garden in June or July. Thin out the plants before they begin to crowd. Before winter sets in throw a little straw or leaves over the plants for protection.

Hollyhock, Fine Double—Mixed colors; fresh seed. Three packets 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

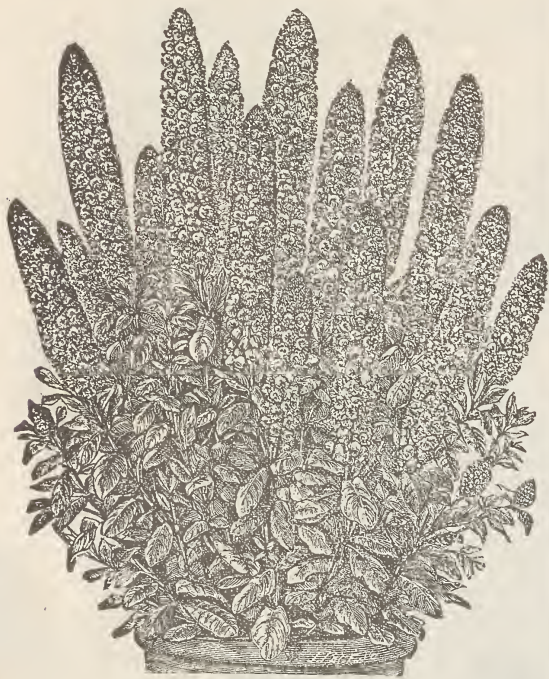
Finest Double—From the best named varieties. Beautiful mixed colors. New seed of

Sweet Mignonette.

The Mignonette is one of the sweetest of flowers. We need not describe it—everybody knows it; everybody likes it; nobody has too much of it. It is sown anywhere and everywhere, at all seasons of the year and in all conceivable ways.

As soon as you get this catalogue let the children send for a packet or more of Mignonette seed and sow it in a box in the house or in anything that will hold soil three inches deep. Cover the seed not more than a quarter of an inch deep. Let there be space at the bottom to allow drainage. Sow at different times through the winter and spring months, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is in good working condition, sow a large bed of it in the garden and continue to sow every two or three weeks for a succession.

Our own plan is to sow it in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. As soon as the plants come into flower, cut every day, and let the house be filled with its delicious fragrance.



Miles' Hybrid Spiral Mignonette.

Miles' Hybrid Spiral Mignonette—Large fragrant flowers. New and valuable. Fresh seed, just imported. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Sweet Mignonette—Fresh, new seed, just imported. Oz., or 3 packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

MACHET MIGNONETTE.

A Dwarf French variety, with remarkably large fragrant flowers. Seed very expensive, but no one should fail to sow at least a packet of it. Three pkts, 25 cts; pkt., 10 cts.



Machet Mignonette.

Nasturtium.

The Nasturtium or Tropaeolum is grown both for ornament and use. It produces beautiful flowers and the seed pods are pickled and used as a substitute for capers.

If the land is kept scrupulously clean Nasturtiums will flourish in partial shade, frequently growing vigorously and flowering abundantly under large trees, the feeding roots of which extend beyond the flower beds.

The tall Nasturtium is one of the most beautiful climbers. It can also be sown in rows 20 to 30 inches apart and allowed to spread over the ground, producing a great mass of clean, healthy foliage, and a profusion of beautiful flowers.

The Dwarf Nasturtium is a delightful flower. It is so easily grown and so beautiful, and furnishes such a constant succession of flowers that it is impossible to exaggerate its merits.

Sow the Dwarf seed in rows 15 inches apart and drop the seed an inch apart in the row. Sow at least three packets of each kind. If you sow a quarter pound of each of the following varieties you will not regret it.



Nasturtium—Tall.

Nasturtium, Tall—Good seed, just imported from Germany, of the very best varieties, mixed. Lb., \$1.25, ¼ lb., 40 cts.; oz., or four packets, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cents.



Nasturtium—Dwarf.



Nasturtium—Empress of India.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Empress of India.

A dark leaved variety, with scarlet flowers. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Thumb.

The best and choicest selected seed of the best dwarf varieties. Mixed colors. Lb. \$2; ¼ lb., 60 cents; oz., 20 cents; three packets, 12 cts.; packet, 5 cents.

Pansy.

Pansies are one of our specialties. We take great pains to get the choicest and best of seed and can confidently recommend it. After securing good seed the great secret of raising Pansies in perfection is to make the soil extremely rich. Nitrate of Soda has a wonderful effect on the growth of the plants, and on the size and brilliancy of the flowers.

Sow the seed in a box in the house early in the spring, say from the first to the twentieth of March. Sow in rows an inch apart, and drop two or three seeds to each inch of row. Choice seed is very expensive, and it will pay well to take extra pains to raise good plants, and save every one of them. If the plants in the original box begin to crowd each other before the soil in the garden is ready for them, transplant into another box in the house, or cold frame, or spent hot bed covered with cloth sash. In the latter case plunge the box in the soil of the bed and keep the plants well watered. The plants will stand but



New German Pansies.



New English Seedling Pansies.

very little bottom heat.

Set out the plants in the garden wide enough apart to allow the hoe to be used on all sides of them.

Our seed is the best that can be got in Europe. It is very expensive, but will give far greater satisfaction than cheap common seed. We sell it as low as it can be afforded, and we hope all our customers will try it.

The seed may be sown in moist ground in May or June for autumn flowering.

Pansy, Mixed Colors—Seed from the largest and best flowers. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

New English Seedling—Splendid, large, brilliant flowers. Three packets, 30 cents; packet, 12 cents.



TRIMARDEAU OR GIANT—The largest of all pansies. They are real giants. Mixed colors. Try them. Three packets, 50 cents; packet, 20 cents.

New German Pansies—The choicest and best of seed. Large, beautiful flowers. There is nothing finer. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

All the above four varieties, mixed—3 packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Petunia.

There is no more beautiful and popular flower than the Petunia. We take great pains to get the best and choicest seed. The seed of the double varieties is immensely expensive, and should be sown with care. Our Petunia seed is purchased from Benary of Erfurt, one of the best growers in Europe.



Striped and Blotched Petunia,

The single varieties embrace two distinct classes. The small flowered class, which are very attractive and effective in large beds or masses, and the large flowered class,



Double Flowering Fringed Petunia.

which have very large, beautiful flowers, and are best grown singly, or in small groups.

Mark off a large bed in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart, each way, and put three or four petunia seeds at each corner where the rows cross. Cover very lightly, if at all, with fine soil. As soon as the plants appear, pull out all the weeds, and ultimately thin out all the plants except one in each hill. Hoe frequently and you will have a mass of the most showy and attractive flowers.

Dunnett's New Hybrid, Striped and Blotched—The best of seed, just imported. Three packets, 20 cts; packet, 8 cents.



Fine Double Mixed Petunia.

FINE DOUBLE MIXED—This is remarkably choice seed. It is a mixture of all the finest and handsomest double varieties. Imported this spring direct from Erfurt. Packet, containing fifty or more seeds, 15 cents.



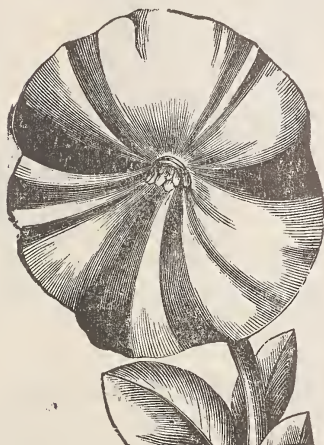
New Single Fringed Petunia.

Petunia, New Single Fringed—This is a delightful variety that is attracting much attention. Three packets, 50 cents; packet, 20 cents.



Petunia Grandiflora.

Double Flowering Fringed—We get the seed of this variety from Benary. It should be understood, however, that from the nature of the case all the flowers will not be double. The florists charge 50 cents each for the plants. Packet, not less than 50 seeds, 25 cents.



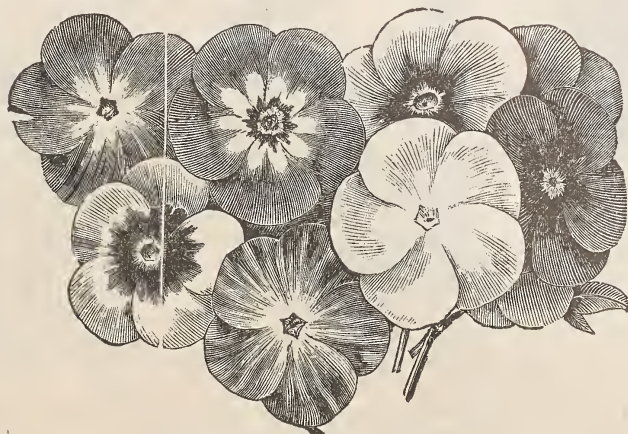
Petunia—Fine Mixed.

Petunia, Fine Mixed Sorts—Large flowered. New choice seed. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Petunia Grandiflora—Large flowers, three or four inches in diameter. Choice seed from Benary. Three packets, 40 cts.; packet, 15 cts.

Phlox Drummondii.

Phlox should be grown in large beds. The more you have of it together the finer the effect. Sow early in the spring in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping one seed to



Phlox Drummondii, Mixed Colors.



each inch of row. Cover not more than half an inch deep. The bed should be carefully raked before sowing the seed. As soon as the plants appear hoe between the rows and suffer not a weed to grow. If the land is rich the plants will completely cover the ground even if thinned out to a foot apart in the row, and you will have a mass of the most brilliant and beautiful flowers.

Phlox Drummondii Mixed—Choicest seed, from a mixture of the best and most beautiful varieties; mixed colors. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Phlox Grandiflora, Mixed Colors—Very large flowers of beautiful colors. Choice seed. We hope all our customers will try it. Three packets, 20 cts.; packet, 8 cts.

BRILLIANT SCARLET—One of the most beautiful varieties. Large, brilliant flowers, and a profuse bloomer. Three packets, 20 cts.; packet, 8 cts.

Flora Alba, Pure White—One of the most desirable varieties. Large, beautiful, pure white flowers. A remarkably free bloomer, hardy, and a vigorous grower. You cannot have too much of it. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

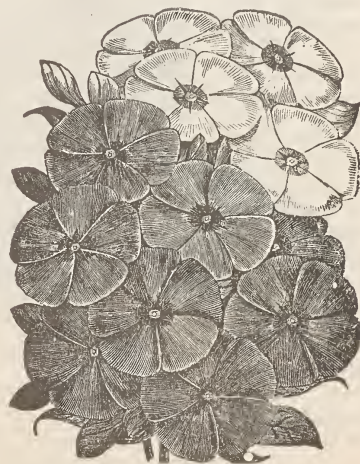
MIXTURE OF THE 4 ABOVE VARIETIES—Imported direct this spring from Erfurt. Three packets 15 cents; packet, 6 cents.

Portulaca.

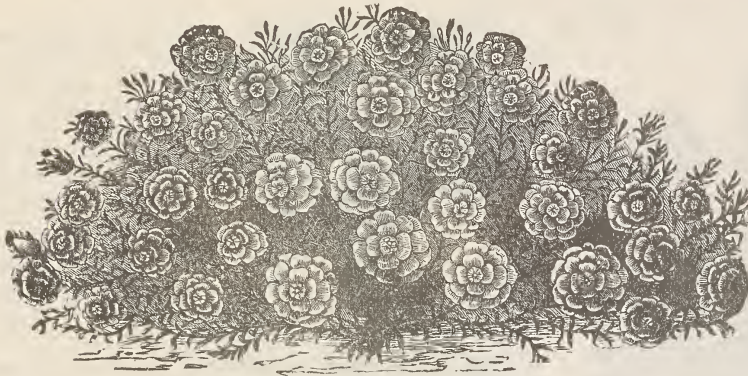
Select a warm, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The richer the soil the better, and give a little Nitrate of Soda, also. Sow early, in rows fifteen inches apart, and as soon as the plants appear weed carefully and hoe lightly. You should have a large bed of it. Sow three packets of each of the two following varieties of this beautiful flower.

Portulaca, Double Rose Flowered—Those who sowed our seed of this variety last year will want it again. A most charming variety, with double flowers, resembling a perfect rose. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Finest Mixed Varieties—A splendid mixture of many of the choicest, handiest and most brilliant varieties, 3 pkts., 12c.; pkt., 5c.



Phlox Grandiflora.



Double Rose Flowered Portulaca.

Poppy.

Poppies have been greatly improved and deserve a place in every garden. Sow as recommended for Foxglove.

Poppy, Double Carnation—Mixed colors, very choice seed. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Poppy, Umbrosus—A splendid variety. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Poppy Umbrosus.

Sanvitalia.

The double Sanvitalia Procumbens is a pretty half-creeping plant with a great profusion of beautiful double flowers, of a bright yellow color, and somewhat resembling a daisy, but much larger. It is easily grown, and no garden should be without it. Sow as recommended for Phlox.



Sanvitalia Procumbens.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, Flore Pleno—The handsomest and best double variety. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Stock, Ten Weeks.

You should get three packets of each variety of Stocks. Sow one packet in a box in the house in March, and the other two in the open ground.

Set out or sow in rows 15 inches apart and six inches apart in the rows, and if any prove single, pull them out, and thus leave more room for the double ones.

Last year in our own grounds over 95 per cent. of the plants produced beautiful double flowers, showing that we have what we aim to get—the best seed in the world.

English Ten Weeks Stock—The best of seed. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

NEW LARGEST FLOWERING DWARF—Mixed colors; double flowers; exceedingly beautiful. The flowers are larger and far handsomer than the illustration. Colors exquisite. German Ten Weeks Stock—Large Flowering Dwarf. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.



German Ten Weeks Stock—Large Flowering Dwarf.

Sensitive Plant, Mimosa.

This is a plant that will greatly interest and amuse the children. If you touch one of the leaves or branches, it will curl up and fall over, and the whole plant, especially in hot weather, if struck hard enough, will fall down flat on the ground. It soon recovers, and the experiment can be repeated.



Sensitive Plant.

during the winter. Good plants can be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring.

Sensitive Plant—New seed, that is sure to grow. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Sunflower.

The cultivation of Sunflowers is a very simple matter. The seed is hardy, and can be planted at any time after the frost is out of the ground, and for several weeks afterward.

Plant as you would corn, in rows, three and a half or four feet apart, dropping three or four seeds in a place fifteen inches apart in the row; cover about an inch deep.

Cultivate between the rows, and hoe out all the weeds that cannot be reached by the cultivator.

In the garden, sunflowers can be planted to advantage in any out of the way place, or anywhere you wish to form a screen. The plants grow from six to ten feet high, and will soon hide any unsightly object.

The plants are supposed to purify the atmosphere and prevent fever and ague. The seed is very oily, and can often be fed to horses and chickens with great advantage.

We have a large demand for our New Mammoth Sunflower seed from the newer sections of the west and northwest. We have a large quantity of good seed grown here, and sell it at low rates.

Sunflower, Double California—Grows 5 feet high; flowers orange color and very large, and double. Per oz., 50 cents; three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

New Mammoth Russian—Grows 8 to 12 feet high. Very large, single flowers, of rich color and abundance of seed. Per lb., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents. oz., or three packets, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



ABLANCIPHILA
New Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Sweet Peas.

There is no trouble about raising Sweet Peas, provided the land is in good condition and you sow the moment the frost is out of the ground, and are very careful to commence weeding as soon as the peas appear, and stick to it till the peas are large enough to hold the weeds in check.

We usually soak our Sweet Peas from 24 to 48 hours before sowing, and not unfrequently keep them moist in a warm room till they commence to sprout, or till the ground outside is ready for them. The earlier they can be sown the better.

Hoe frequently, and draw a little dirt to the plants, and stick or brush them as you do ordinary peas. Sow at least half a pint, and do not forget to keep them absolutely free from weeds.

Sweet Peas—Price reduced. Per pint, 65 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 20 cents; oz., or three packets, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Sweet Peas.

Sweet William.

This is one of the oldest and best flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by a division of the roots, but the better way is to sow the seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Sow at least three packets of it—say one in the house and one in open ground, in the spring, and another in the autumn.



Sweet William.

Sweet William, Dianthus Barbatus—A mixture of the choicest and best varieties. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Carters' Auricula Flowered—The finest Sweet William in the world. Mixed colors. Seed direct from the Carters. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Verbena.



Verbena Hybrida.

Sow the seed in a sunny, sheltered border, as soon as the soil is warm and dry, or sow in a box in the house in February or March and transplant into a mellow, rich bed in the garden. Scatter broad cast, two tablespoonfuls of Nitrate of Soda on each square yard of the bed. It will greatly increase the growth of the vines and the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Set the plants fifteen or twenty inches apart, and keep the ground carefully hoed till the plants entirely cover the bed.

We have some very choice fresh seed just imported.

Verbena Hybrida.—A mixture of the finest and best sorts. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

Verbena Hybrida, A A 1.—Seed grown with great care, from the best named and finest varieties. It is very expensive and worthy of extra attention. It is the best Verbena seed in the world. Try it. Three packets, 40 cents; packet, 15 cents.

Wall Flower.

A half hardy perennial, easily grown from good seed, either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Get three packets of the seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house and the other two in a warm border in the garden.

Wall Flower, Largest Flowered, Mixed Colors.—The best of seed; sure to grow. Three packets 12 cents; packet, 5 cts.

Covent Garden.—The finest variety. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.



Wall Flower.

Zinnia.

The Zinnia is destined to be one of our best and most popular flowers. It is admirably adapted to our climate. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous, easily grown and flowers abundantly.

It has been vastly improved. Many of the flowers are nearly as large and double as a Dahlia, and of beautiful colors. Sow early in spring in rows 15 or 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants before they begin to crowd, and keep thinning as the plants grow larger. As soon as they commence to flower, pull out the single ones till you leave the plants fifteen inches or two feet apart. Our Zinnia seed is just imported from Europe and is unquestionably of the highest quality.



Double Zinnia Elegans.

Zinnia, Elegans.—Finest mixed. Three packets, 12 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Zinnia Elegans.

Dwarf Double Zinnia.—Dwarf plant, large double flowers. Mixed colors. We introduce this variety for the first time. Try it. It will please you. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Double Zinnia, Elegans.—Finest double variety; large flowers; mixed colors. Three packets, 20 cents; packet, 8 cents.

New Double Giant.—(*Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*.) Mixed colors. A splendid new variety with flowers of great size and beauty. We tried it last year in our own garden and were so much pleased with it that we now offer it to our customers. We get the seed direct from Ernest Bernary, of Germany. It is unquestionably the best seed of the best Zinnia in the world. Let all our friends try at least one packet of it. Three pkts., 50 cents; packet, 20 cents.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FOR 1889.

Seeds sent by Express or Freight, not Prepaid.

Many of our customers are kind enough to get up a club for our seeds. They get some of their neighbors to join with them in ordering seeds, and have the whole put up in a box and sent to their address by express not pre-paid.

Others who order seeds in large quantities for their own use find it much cheaper to have the seeds sent by express than by mail. There are also many of our customers who wish Corn, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Oats, Onion Sets, Asparagus roots, &c., sent by express or freight, and in such cases garden seeds can be sent in the packages at little or no additional charge.

In all such cases we will send seeds, &c., in large or small quantities at the prices given below.

Discounts—To any one getting up a club for our seeds, no matter how small the order, we allow a discount of 10 per cent. And to any one whose order amounts to \$10 or more, we allow a discount of 10 per cent.; \$20, 15 per cent.; \$30, 20 per cent.; \$40, 25 per cent.

Please observe, that at these rates we do not send seeds by mail.

Prices of Seeds, Plant, Potatoes, &c., Sent by Express or Freight. Not Prepaid.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

	100	250	500	1,000
One year old.....	\$ 45	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$3 00
Two years old.....	75	1 50	2 25	4 00
Three years old.....	1 20	2 50	4 00	7 00

ASPARAGUS SEED.

	1 lb.	½ lb.	oz.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$ 35	\$ 12	\$ 5

BEETS.

Egyptian Blood Turnip	45	15	6
Extra Early Basano Turnip.....	40	15	6
Bastian's Blood Turnip	45	15	6
Early Blood Turnip.....	40	15	6
Long Smooth Blood Red.....	40	15	6
Eclipse	45	15	6
Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet.....	40	15	6

MANGEL WURZEL, or Large Beet for Stock.

Harris' Yellow Globe	37	12	6
Golden Tankard	45	12	6
Carter's Orange Globe.....	35	10	6
Mammoth Long Red.....	35	10	6
Norbiton Giant	35	10	6
Imperial Sugar Beet	30	10	6
Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet.....	37	12	6

BORECOLE, or Kale (Greens).

Dwarf Curled Green.....	60	18	6
Tall Green, Scotch Curled.....	60	18	6

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Improved Dwarf.....	1 00	30	10
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BEANS, Dwarf or Bush.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Early Valentine.....	\$ 13	23	\$1 35	\$4 00
Cleveland Improved Valentine	18	32	1 60	6 00
Early China Red Eye.....	13	23	1 35	4 00
Early Mohawk.....	13	23	1 35	4 00
Wax or Butter.....	18	30	1 60	6 00
Golden Wax	18	30	1 60	6 00
Crystal Wax.....	18	32	1 60	6 00
Wardell's Kidney Wax	25	40	2 00	
Refugee or 1000 to 1.....	13	23	1 35	4 00
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf.....	13	23	1 35	4 00

BEANS, Pole.

Speckled Cranberry.....	20	35	2 00	6 00
King of the Garden Lima	22	40	2 50	9 00
Large Lima.....	20	35	2 20	8 00
Scarlet Runner.....	20	35	2 20	8 00

BEANS, Field.

Boston Marrow.....	12	20	1 00	3 75
Marrow Pea.....	12	20	1 00	3 75
California Prolific Tree.....	12	20	1 00	3 75

PEAS.

	1 Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Cleveland's Alaska.....	\$ 20	\$ 35	\$2 00	\$7 00	
First and Best	15	25	1 40	4 75	
Extra Early Kent.....	12	22	1 00	3 75	
Little Gem	18	33	1 75	6 00	
Premium Gem.....	20	35	1 85	6 50	
American Wonder	25	45	2 25	8 00	
Eugenie.....	15	28	1 50	5 00	
Laxton's Alpha.....	20	35	1 55	5 50	
Kentish Invicta.....	15	25	1 30	4 50	
Waite's Caractacus.....	12	22	1 00	3 75	
Champion of England	15	26	1 50	5 00	
Telephone	25	45	2 75	...	
Stratagem	25	45	2 75	...	
White Marrowfat.....	08	15	75	2 50	
Dwarf White Marrowfat	10	18	90	3 00	
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	08	15	75	2 50	
Sweet Peas, for flowers.....	55	1 00	...	...
Field Peas	08	13	50	1 50	

CORN, Sweet.

Cory	15	25	1 10	3 70
Shaker's Early	12	20	95	3 50
Early Minnesota.....	12	20	95	3 50
Early Marblehead.....	12	20	95	3 50

	1 Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Hickox Improved	12	20	95	3 50
Moore's Early Concord.....	12	20	95	3 50
Black Mexican.....	12	20	1 10	3 75
Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.....	12	20	95	3 50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	12	20	95	3 50
Russell's Prolific.....	12	20	95	3 50
Perry's Hybrid	12	20	95	3 50
CORN, Parching or Pop	12	20	1 40	4 50

CORN, Field.

Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	07	10	40	1 25
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CABBAGE.

	1 lb.	¾ lb.	oz.
Early York.....	\$ 80	\$ 25	\$ 08
Large York.....	1 00	30	10
Early Jersey Wakefield, true	3 25	95	28
Henderson's Early Summer	2 50	65	23
Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	2 25	65	23
Winningsstadt.....	2 10	32	10
Fottler's Drumhead	1 90	55	16
Harris' Short Stem	2 60	70	23
Stone Mason.....	30	65	23
Premium Flat Dutch.....	1 75	50	16
Excelsior Flat Dutch	2 75	75	23
Large Late Drumhead.....	1 55	40	13
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	1 85	65	18
Drumhead Savoy.....	1 55	40	13
Red Pickling.....	1 80	55	16
Extra Large Red	2 35	65	23
Collard's.....	1 00	30	10

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Paris.....	11 00	2 95	88
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.....	...	8 00	6 00
Erfurt Early Dwarf.....	...	8 00	2 45
Large Lenormand, Short Stem.....	11 00	2 95	88
Walcheren.....	7 00	1 90	55
Henderson's Early Snowball, true.....	...	10 00	3 00
Algiers.....	11 00	2 95	88
Asiatic, large.....	7 50	2 20	68

CARROTS.

Early French Short Horn.....	80	25	08
Harris' Early Half Long	75	25	08
Long Orange.....	75	25	08
Large White Belgian.....	50	15	06

CELERY.

Incomparable Dwarf White.....	1 75	50	18
Incomparable Dwarf Red.....	1 75	50	18
Henderson's White Plume	3 90	1 15	83
Boston Market.....	2 40	70	23
Henderson's Half Dwarf.....	2 15	65	23
Golden Heart	2 15	65	18
Seeley's Leviathan or Giant White.....	2 40	70	23
Turnip Rooted.....	1 75	55	18

CRESS.

Extra Fine Curled.....	30	10	06
Water Cress.....	3 75	1 20	35

CORN SALAD.

Or Feticus.....	50	15	08
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CUCUMBER.

Tailby's Hybrid.....	80	25	08
Nichol's Medium Green	90	28	08
Early Russian.....	70	22	08
Early Green Cluster.....	65	20	08
Improved White Spine	65	22	08
Improved Long Green.....	65	22	08
Early Frame.....	65	20	08
Green Prolific, for pickling.....	65	20	08

ENDIVE.

Green Curled.....	1 50	42	13
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EGG PLANT.

Early Long Purple.....	2 00	65	18
New York Improved Purple	5 25	1 45	33
Extra Early Dwarf Purple.....	3 61	1 18	33
Black Pekin	5 40	1 45	48

KOHL RABI.

Large Green.....	1 25	35	10
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LETTUCE.

	1 lb.	¼ lb.	Oz.
"The Deacon".....	1 90	55	18
Early Green Tennis Ball, black seeded.....	1 40	40	13
Boston Market or Tennis Ball, white seeded.....	1 90	58	18
Early Curled Simpson.....	1 40	40	13
Black Seeded Simpson.....	1 40	40	13
Malta Drumhead or Ice Lettuce.....	1 40	40	13
Cos, Paris White.....	1 55	40	13

LEEK.

Large American flag.....	1 65	48	18
London flag.....	90	25	08
Musselburg.....	1 90	58	18

MUSK MELON.

New Early Hackensack.....	1 60	45	13
Emerald Gem.....	2 10	70	23
Miller's Cream.....	2 10	70	23
Champion Market.....	2 35	75	23
Netted Gem.....	90	23	10
Pine Green Nutmeg.....	80	25	08
EARLY CHRISTINA.....	75	25	08
Green Citron.....	90	23	08
White Japanese.....	90	30	10
Casaba.....	90	30	10
Montreal Market.....	90	30	10
Prolific Nutmeg.....	90	30	10
Hackensack.....	75	25	08

WATER MELON.

Mountain Sweet.....	70	20	08
Kolb's Gem.....	75	20	08
Ice Cream, true white seeded.....	75	20	08
Cuban Queen.....	75	20	08
Black Spanish.....	75	20	08
Scaly Bark.....	75	20	08
Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy.....	75	20	08
Mammoth Iron-Clad.....	75	20	08
Volga.....	2 10	70	23
Hungarian Honey.....	2 60	80	23
Citron—Green, for preserves.....	75	20	08

MUSTARD.

White.....	20	10	06
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OKRA.

Okra or Gumbo.....	55	18	08
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ONION.*

Wethersfield Red.....	2 40	70	23
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	2 40	70	23
Round Yellow Danvers.....	2 15	65	20
Southport White Globe.....	4 40	1 25	38
Early Large Red.....	2 85	80	24
Silver Skin, or White Portugal.....	3 65	95	33
Harris' Red Globe.....	3 10	95	28
Giant Rocca.....	2 10	60	18

*For five pounds or upwards, write for special prices.

ONION SETS.

	Qt.	Peck.	Bush
Yellow or Red.....	\$ 22	\$ 1 40	\$ 4 50
White.....	25	1 60	5 50

OATS.

Improved American.....	10	40	1 25
2½ bushel, \$2.50.			

PUMPKIN.

	1 lb.	¼ lb.	oz.
Large Cheese.....	\$ 40	\$ 15	\$ 06
Possum Nose.....	1 10	30	10
Connecticut Field.....	15	10	05

PARSLEY.

Extra Double Curled.....	65	15	06
Champion Moss Curled.....	65	15	06

PARSNIP.

Long Hollow Crown.....	40	12	06
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PEPPER.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	2 75	80	23
Cayenne.....	2 85	85	23
Golden Dawn.....	2 85	85	23

RADISH.

Chartier.....	70	20	08
Early Scarlet Globe Short Top.....	1 10	30	08
Round Red Turnip.....	55	15	06
Round White Turnip.....	55	15	06
Scarlet Turnip, white tipped.....	60	18	06
Rose, Olive Shaped.....	55	15	06
New French Breakfast.....	55	15	06
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	60	15	06
Long White Naples.....	60	18	06
White B-x.....	1 25	35	10
White Strasburg.....	55	15	06

RADISH, Winter.

Chinese Rose.....	70	20	08
Chinese White.....	1 00	10	12
Black Spanish Turnip.....	45	15	03
Long Black Span sh.....	50	15	06
California Mammoth White.....	1 20	35	12

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Choice Seed.....	1 50	35	12
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RHUBARB ROOTS, Per dozen, \$1 25.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

	1 lb.	¼ lb.	Oz.
Best Seed.....	2 00	55	18
New Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	3 75	1 20	33

SPINACH.

Prickly or Winter.....	30	10	06
Round or Summer.....	30	10	06
Viroflay.....	30	10	06
Norfolk, Savoy Leaf.....	30	10	06

SQUASH, Summer.

Early Bush Crookneck.....	70	20	06
Early Bush Scollop.....	70	20	06

SQUASH, Winter.

Hubbard.....	70	20	06
Marblehead.....	70	22	06
Perfection Gem.....	70	20	06
Boston Marrow.....	70	20	06
American Turban.....	70	20	06
Essex Hybrid.....	80	22	08

TOMATO.

General Grant.....	2 30	68	23
Early Smooth Red.....	2 55	68	23
Livingston's Perfection.....	2 30	68	23
Livingston's Favorite.....	2 30	68	23
Paragon.....	2 30	63	23
Hathaway's Excelsior.....	2 55	72	23
Improved Trophy.....	2 30	68	23
Hubbard Curl Leaf.....	3 05	95	28
Acme.....	2 30	63	23
Optimus.....	2 40	72	25
Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.....	2 65	75	26
Livingston's Beauty.....	3 10	85	28
New Dwarf Champion. see Novelties, page 6.			

TURNIP.

Early White Flat Dutch.....	\$ 40	\$ 15	\$..
Early Yellow Stone.....	40	15	..
Yellow Aberdeen.....	40	15	..
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	40	15	..
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly.....	40	15	..
Jersey Navet.....	55	18	..

RUTA BAGA.

White Sweet or French.....	40	15	..
Imperial Purple Top.....	40	15	..
King of the Swedes.....	40	15	..
Skirving's Purple Top.....	40	15	..

SWEET HERBS.

Borage.....	1 05	35	18
Thyme.....	3 55	1 05	38
Summer Savory.....	1 20	35	18
Sage.....	1 15	38	14
Sweet Marjoram.....	1 55	50	18
Rosemary.....	2 05	65	18
Coriander.....	55	20	08
Caraway.....	55	20	08

GRASS SEEDS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Harris' Lawn Grass Seed.....	\$ 15	\$ 75	\$ 2 25
Red Top.....	08	40	1 25
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	10	50	1 35
White Clover.....	70	3 75	12 00
Alsike Clover.....	40	2 50	9 00
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	60	3 00	10 00
Orchard Grass.....	12	65	2 25
Red Clover, medium.....	35	2 25	8 00
Mammoth.....	35	2 25	8 50
Timothy Seed.....	20	1 10	3 75
Hungarian Grass or Millet.....	10	50	1 60
English Perennial Rye Grass.....	10	50	1 75
Italian Rye Grass.....	10	55	1 85
Meadow Fescue.....	20	1 25	4 50
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass.....	60	3 50	12 00
Meadow Foxtail.....	35	2 00	7 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	20	75	2 75
Harris' Grass Mixture.....	10	55	2 00

POTATOES.

	Peck.	Bus.	Large Bbl.
Early Beauty of Hebron.....	\$ 40	\$ 1 10	\$ 2 75
Vick's Early.....	40	1 10	2 75
Palmer No. 1, early.....	40	1 10	2 75
White Star.....	40	1 10	2 75
Dakota Red.....	40	1 10	2 75
White Elephant.....	40	1 10	2 75
Morning Star.....	40	1 15	3 00

WOODEN POT PEGS.

	25	100	500
4½ inches long, Painted.....	\$ 5	\$ 15	\$ 70
By mail, postpaid.....	8	25	1 20

GARDEN STAKES.

12 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, Painted.....	30	90	3 50
15 inches long, 1½ wide.....	35	1 25	5 00

GARDEN LINE.

Best American Hemp, 60 feet, 25c.; 120 feet, 45c.; 180 feet, 70c. "by mail, prepaid, 60 feet, 35 c.; 120 feet, 65c.; 180 feet, 90c.			
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GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The time has come when we must pay more attention to grasses. Hitherto, in this section at least, we have sown nothing but timothy and clover. We should sow a greater variety. We are safe in recommending our customers to give the following grasses a trial on a small scale. Any young farmer who would sow a pound of each of them on a small plot, would soon know more about grasses than half the seedsmen in the country! At the prices annexed we send these grass and clover seeds to any address, prepaid by mail. For wholesale prices, by express or freight, see page 58.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne—(*Medicago sativa*.) Where it does well, Alfalfa produces an enormous quantity of nutritious food. The roots go a great depth in search of water. It is well worthy of trial, especially where red clover fails. Sow about 10 lbs. per acre early in the spring as you do clover. By mail, prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cents; lb., 35 cents; 3 lbs., \$1.00. For price by express, not prepaid, see page 58.

Alsike Clover—(*Trifolium hybridum*.) This clover is grown extensively in this section. On our own farm we always sow a little of it in connection with the ordinary red clover and grass seeds. On low land it will grow where red clover does not flourish. Seed very small and 5 or 6 lbs. is enough for an acre; or sow say 5 lbs. red clover and 3 or 4 lbs. Alsike. By mail, prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cents; lb., 35 cents; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

Medium Red Clover—(*Trifolium pratense*.) Where it does well, this is the best of all clovers. By mail, per lb., 25 cents; by express or freight, not prepaid, see page 58.

Mammoth Red Clover—Later and larger than the medium clover. Lb., 25 cents.

White Clover—(*Trifolium repens*.) For pasture in connection with clover and grass, sow 4 lbs. per acre. It is surprising that it is not more generally sown in this country. By mail, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 40 cents.

English Perennial Rye Grass—(*Lolium perenne*.) Where we sow timothy the English farmers sow rye grass. It is one of the most popular and valuable grasses grown in England. Blooms earlier than timothy, grows about 30 inches high. The seed weighs 24 lbs. per bushel. Per lb., 15 cents; by express, see page 58.

Italian Rye Grass—Where it will stand the winter this is a most profitable grass, affording an "early bite" and yielding a great quantity of nutritious food. Try it. Per lb., 20 cents; by express, see page 58.

Kentucky Blue Grass—(*Poa pratensis*.) A well known and valuable pasture grass, especially on limestone land. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. (14 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., prepaid by mail, 20 cents; by express, see page 58.

Red Top—(*Agrostis vulgaris*.) Especially adapted for low wet land. Blooms the first week in July. (14 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 20 cents; 3 lbs., 50 cents. By express, see page 58.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) Vigorous and immensely productive grass. Blooms in this section about the 8th of June, grows 3½ feet high. (14 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 25 cents; 3 lbs., 60 cents; by express, see page 58.

Timothy—(*Phleum pratense*.) The most popular of all grasses for hay. Blooms the last of June. (45 lbs. per bushel.) Per lb., 20 cents; by express or freight, see page 58.

Meadow Fescue—(*Festuca pratensis*.) Prof. Sanborn of the Missouri Agricultural College, as the result of his experiments regards this grass as the best for hay, growing 48 inches high, with more leaves than timothy and less coarse stems. Blooms a few days earlier than timothy. This is one of the varieties in Harris' Grass Mixture. Per lb., 25 cents; by express, see page 58.

Meadow Foxtail—(*Alopecurus pratensis*.) The true Meadow Foxtail is a very early, vigorous and nutritious grass for pasture, and well worthy of general introduction. Seed light (7 lbs. per bushel) and costly. It is in Harris' Grass Mixture. Per lb., 50 cents.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avena elatior*.) A splendid pasture grass, very early, nutritious and luxuriant. (10 lbs. per bushel.) One of Harris' Grass Mixture varieties. Per lb., 40 cents.

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass—(*An'hozanthum Odorum*.) An early and remarkably fragrant grass, exceedingly valuable for pasture. (Bushel, 10 lbs.) Our seed is the TRUE PERENNIAL, and is in our grass mixture. Per lb., \$1.00.

Hungarian Grass or Millet—(48 lbs. per bushel.) Sown on rich, moist land about the last of June, at the rate of one bushel per acre, it affords an immense crop of hay in September, and leaves the land remarkably clean. Per lb., prepaid by mail, 20 cents. By express, see page 58.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed.

We believe all who used our Lawn Grass Mixture last year were highly pleased with it. We have added some more varieties to the mixture this year that will greatly enhance its value. IT IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAWN GRASS SEED IN THE WORLD. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, one quart to the square rod or five bushels to the acre. On old lawns that need reinvigorating sow a pint of seed to the square rod, just as the frost is going out of the surface soil, and if you sow at the same time or shortly afterwards 3 lbs. of superphosphate and 5 lbs. of nitrate of soda to the square rod you will probably have as handsome a lawn as can be desired. These fertilizers have a wonderful effect on the color and luxuriance of the grass.

Harris' Lawn Grass Mixture—By mail, prepaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (quart), 15 cents; 1 lb. (2 quarts), 25 cents, or any greater quantity at the same rate, 25 cents per lb. By express, not prepaid, see page 58.

Harris' Grass Seed Mixture

FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURE.

For hay and permanent pasture combined Harris' Grass Mixture will be found unsurpassed. It consists of Orchard Grass, English and Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, True Perennial Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass and Red Top. This mixture can be sown in the spring or autumn, with or without grain. If sown alone, sow 5 bushels per acre; if with grain, 3 bushels. Our own plan is to sow, in the spring, in addition to the above, on low mucky land, two quarts White clover, and two quarts Alsike clover per acre, and on upland one quart White clover, one quart Alsike, and four quarts medium Red clover per acre, and three bushels of Harris' Grass Mixture.

Harris' Grass Seed Mixture—By mail, 35 cents per lb.; 3 lbs., \$1.00. By freight or express, peck, 55 cents; bushel, \$2.00; no charge for bags.

IMPROVED AMERICAN OATS.

We obtained these Oats from the originator in Maine. We have grown them for several years, and the longer we grow them the better we like them. Many varieties of Oats, when first introduced do well for a year or two and then rapidly degenerate, and in the end are no better than common oats, and sometimes not as good. The Improved American Oat seems to be an exception. It yields as well, is as free from rust, and weighs as much per bushel as the first year the seed was sown here, direct from Maine. Last year we had 1,475 bushels from 21 acres. In one field of $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres we had 610 bushels, or **eighty-four measured bushels per acre**. By weight, calling 32 lbs. a bushel, the yield must have been nearly, or quite, **one hundred bushels per acre**.

This large yield was not due entirely to the kind of oats. The field of $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres is in good condition, thoroughly underdrained, and has been well manured for seed crops, and in addition to this we drilled in with the oats 400 lbs. per acre of a mixture of equal parts superphosphate and nitrate of soda per acre.

Still, we have no doubt that the large yield of oats was due in part to the variety. It is a variety that stands up well, is entirely free from rust, and ripens a week or ten days earlier than the White Russian. Notwithstanding the high condition of the land there was not a square rod in the field where the oats lodged. They all stood up and ripened. They weigh 40 lbs. per bushel.

PRICE OF IMPROVED AMERICAN OATS.

We will sell these Oats as long as the supply lasts at the following prices: Peck, 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (16 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, in new bag, \$2.50. No charge for bags.

By mail, prepaid. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; two quarts, 40 cents; three quarts, 55 cents; large packet, 5 cents.

FIELD CORN.

Eight Rowed, Yellow Flint—Like many other farmers we do not aim to keep our corn pure. We select the best ears for seed. We want: 1st. Corn that is sure to ripen. 2d. The largest well filled ears with the smallest cob. 3d. Corn that is sure to grow, and grow vigorously. The result is that our corn is not a pure yellow. The kernels are more or less "blased." We had a field of 20 acres last year, a clover sod, without manure of any kind, that produced 1,760 bushels of good, sound, well ripened ears.

If any of our customers wish to try this corn, we will select out the **VERY BEST EARS**, and send the shelled and carefully tested corn at the following prices:

CORN, BY MAIL, POSTPAID— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cts.; pint, 18 cts.; quart, 30 cents; 2 quarts, 55 cents.

By EXPRESS OR FREIGHT, NOT PREPAID—Peck, 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 75 cents; bushel, \$1.25; two bushels, \$2.25. No charge for bags.

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

This new variety of Buckwheat was sent by a gentleman in Japan to a friend in New Jersey in 1883. From one seed sown, 850 pounds were obtained. We do not doubt the fact, but of course such a trial proves nothing. This variety has, however, been extensively distributed, and as a rule has given great satisfaction. It is a vigorous grower and on good land exceedingly productive. From 4 quarts sown on one-tenth of an acre 5 bushels were grown, or at the rate of 50 bushels per acre. The kernels are far larger than any of the old varieties and make excellent flour.

Price, prepaid by mail, pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; 2 quarts, 70 cents. By express or freight, not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75 cents; peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2.00; bushel, \$3.50. No charge for bags.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and CELERY PLANTS

We grow Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery plants, literally by the million, and sell them at the very lowest prices. They are out-door, not hot-bed plants, of the choicest and best varieties.

The Cabbage and Cauliflower plants will be ready to dig about the middle of May, and from that time we aim to have a constant supply till the end of the season.

We box the plants and deliver at the Express Office without extra charge.

Cabbage Plants—Embracing some of the best varieties mentioned in this catalogue. Price, by express, not prepaid: 500 plants, \$1.50; 1,000 plants, \$2.50; 3,000 plants, \$6.00; 5,000 plants, \$8.00; 10,000 plants, \$15.00.

Cauliflower Plants—The best varieties. Price by

express, not prepaid: 500 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 plants, \$3.00; 2,000 plants, \$5.00; 5,000 plants, \$10.00.

Plants of Erfurt Earliest Dwarf and Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower, double above prices.

Celery Plants—Ready the last of June and at all times afterwards till the middle of August. Best varieties from seed of our own growing. Price, by express, not prepaid: 100 good, stocky plants, 50 cents; 250 plants, \$1; 500 plants, \$1.50; 1,000 plants, \$2.50; 3,000 plants, \$6; 10,000 plants, \$15.

Celery Plants By Mail, prepaid, 100 plants, 60 cts.; 200 plants, \$1.00; and any greater quantity, 50 cts. per 100. Plants will be sent as soon as ready, but our customers will oblige us by ordering as soon as convenient.

FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN.

Nitrate of Soda and Superphosphate.

We place these two fertilizers together, because, as a rule, nitrate of soda should not be used alone, or without superphosphate.

Farmers and gardeners sometimes think that when they use nitrate of soda they need not use superphosphate, and when they use superphosphate they need not use nitrate of soda. This is a great mistake. They are entirely different. One furnishes soluble phosphoric acid and the other soluble nitrogen. Plants require both. Phosphoric acid is much cheaper than nitrogen, and our commercial fertilizers, as a rule, contain, we will not say too much phosphoric acid, but certainly too little nitrogen. In consequence of this defect gardeners when they use these fertilizers are obliged to sow a ton or more per acre, when if they contained twice as much nitrogen half a ton would produce the same effect. This is one reason why gardeners and fruit growers so seldom use commercial fertilizers. Many of our most popular "complete fertilizers," or "nitrogenous superphosphates," do not contain over 2 per cent of nitrogen. In other words a ton of them contains less nitrogen than a ton of clover hay.

Nitrate of Soda contains 16 per cent of nitrogen in the most available and best condition for the use of plants, so that one ton of nitrate of soda contains as much nitrogen as eight tons of many of the so-called "NITROGENOUS superphosphates."

Stable Manure in Connection with Fertilizers.

A market gardener often uses 50 tons of horse manure per acre, containing 500 lbs. of nitrogen. To get this quantity of nitrogen in a "nitrogenous superphosphate," containing 2 per cent of nitrogen, he would have to sow over TWELVE TONS per acre.

It is true that all the nitrogen in horse manure is not in a soluble condition. Probably not over one-third of it, or 166 lbs., is converted into soluble nitrogen the first year. If the gardener uses a nitrogenous superphosphate containing 2 per cent of nitrogen AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MANURE, he would have to use four tons of such a fertilizer to furnish the 166 lbs of nitrogen, while he can get this amount of nitrogen in about half a ton of nitrate of soda.

There is another point to be observed. These nitrogenous superphosphates seldom, if ever, contain nitrogen in the form of NITRATES. A small portion of the nitrogen is sometimes in the form of soluble salts of ammonia, but most of it is in the form of "organic nitrogen," such as flesh, fish, castor pomice, cotton seed cake, tankage, &c. This organic nitrogen must be decomposed in the soil and converted into nitrate before the plants can use it.

If our gardeners and fruit growers would study this subject they would find that they can use superphosphate and nitrate of soda to great advantage, and can mix them in the proper proportions and get better returns for the money than if they buy nitrogenous superphosphate that contains little nitrogen. On this point there can be no doubt.

When good stable manure can be placed on the land for less than \$1.50 per ton market gardeners will find no com-

mercial fertilizer that can profitably be used as a complete substitute. But they can still use superphosphate and nitrate of soda in connection with the manure, with very decided advantage. For instance, we find as a matter of experience, that no amount of well rotted manure that we can work into the soil will produce such early and such strong and vigorous celery plants as can be grown with a moderate use of manure in connection with a top dressing of 50 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre.

Our own practice is to make and use all the manure we can, and buy superphosphate and nitrate of soda in addition. We could better dispense with manure, at least for a few years, than we could dispense with superphosphate and nitrate of soda. But if we depended on superphosphate and nitrate of soda alone, there would come a time, sooner or later when the land would be too hard and sticky for garden crops from lack of humus or the organic matter of manures, and the only way to avoid this will be to plow under green crops.

Should Manure be Fermented or Used Fresh?

One of our customers asks us this question. We have not space here to discuss this matter, but we may say that on our own farm we apply it both ways. When we can ferment it without loss of time and labor we do so. There need be no loss of anything but carbon and water in fermenting manure, and, as all gardeners know, well rotted manure acts quicker than raw manure. If raw manure is used for lightening up heavy land, it is very desirable to use superphosphate and nitrate of soda. This will furnish nitrogen and phosphoric acid in a soluble condition, and produce as good crops as though the manure had been rotted, and in fact better.

How to Ferment Manure Without Loss.

Our own plan is to draw out the manure during the Winter into the field where we intend to use it in the Spring, and make it into heaps about five feet wide and five feet high, and treat it as we do manure intended for a hot-bed. Be specially careful to make the heap square on the sides, and not like the roof of a house. If thrown carelessly out of the wagon, and the weather is cold, and you only draw a load at a time, the manure will freeze and no fermentation will take place.

Sometimes gardeners can buy slaughter house refuse, or dried blood, or tankage, or some other rich nitrogenous material at a comparatively cheap rate, and when this is the case as much of the material as contains eight or ten pounds of nitrogen can be mixed with a ton of the manure in the heap to great advantage. It will induce rapid fermentation and both the manure and the nitrogenous organic matter will be improved by the fermentation. But in this case the manure should be wetter than usual or it will be apt to fire-fang. And in any case it will be well to sow a little superphosphate on each layer of the manure and material in the heap as it is made, say 10 or 20 lbs. to the ton. This will make manure that is manure! As a rule, however, unless you know the composition of the material it is better to buy nitrate of soda. It is usually the best and cheapest source of available nitrogen.

What is Nitrate of Soda?

Nitrate of Soda, or as it was formerly called "Chili Salt-petre" or "Cubic Nitre," is the leachings of decomposed sea weed and guano. There are vast beds of it on the west coast of South America. Enormous quantities of it are used as a fertilizer in Europe. The great increase and prosperity of the beet sugar industry in Germany and France during the past dozen years are due to the use of nitrate of soda and superphosphate as a fertilizer for beets. And as soon as we learn its great value for this crop beets will be grown here in enormous quantities and we shall produce all our own sugar.

On What Crops Should Nitrate be Used?

With the exception of Peas and Clover we do not know a crop that nitrate of soda, in connection with superphosphates will not benefit. But the profit of using it depends on the price of the crop. Nitrate of soda knows nothing about market reports. It will make "pussley" grow just as well as its cousin, the Double Rose-flowered Portulacca. One is a weed and the seed of the other is worth at wholesale \$50 per lb. If you know what crops bring in the most money per acre those are the crops to which you can apply nitrate of soda and superphosphate with the greatest profit. On our own farm we feel confident that we use it with decided profit on apple, peach, and other fruit trees, and certainly with decided advantage on Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Onions, Beets, Celery, Rutabagas, and on Early Cabbage and Cauliflowers.

The nitrate and superphosphate may do just as much good on late cabbage but late cabbage do not bring as much per pound in market as early Cabbage.

We used it last year on Oats, and if our customers, as we think they will, buy all we have at \$1.00 per bushel, there is a nice little profit from its use. When Oats sell for \$15.00 per ton, and oat straw for \$3.00 per ton, you cannot afford to use nitrate of soda on oats. It will do just as much good as though the oats sold for \$40 of \$50 per ton, but it cannot do any more, and so it is with other crops. If an acre of wheat, without manure, yields 15 bushels per acre, nitrate of soda and superphosphate would probably double the crop and you would get 30 bushels per acre.

If an acre of Onions produces 250 bushels, nitrate of soda and superphosphate would probably double the crop, and you would get 500 bushels per acre. If the wheat sells for \$1.00 per bushel, you get \$15.00, and the extra straw to pay for the manure. If the onions sell for 60 cents a bushel you have \$150.00 with which to pay for the manure. With crops that bring higher prices the profit is still larger.

Price of Nitrate of Soda for 1889.

Owing to the great quantity of nitrate of soda used for sugar beets in Germany, and to the large crop of beets the past year and the advance in the price of sugar the demand for nitrate of soda is at present greater than the supply, and the price has advanced considerably, and is likely to advance still more.

We sell nitrate of soda simply because we have found great benefit from its use and wish our friends and customers to try it, and not because of any profit there is in the business. Our prices are as follows:

1 Bag Containing 10 pounds.....	\$ 60
1 " " 20 "	1 00
1 " " 50 "	2 25
1 " " 100 "	4 25
1 " " 300 "	11 00

And any greater quantity at the same rate \$11 00 per bag.

These are net prices, WE CAN MAKE NO DISCOUNT.

It is possible that the price may be lower in the spring and those who wish it by the ton will oblige us by writing for quotations.

Directions for using will be sent with each bag.

Price of Superphosphate of Lime.

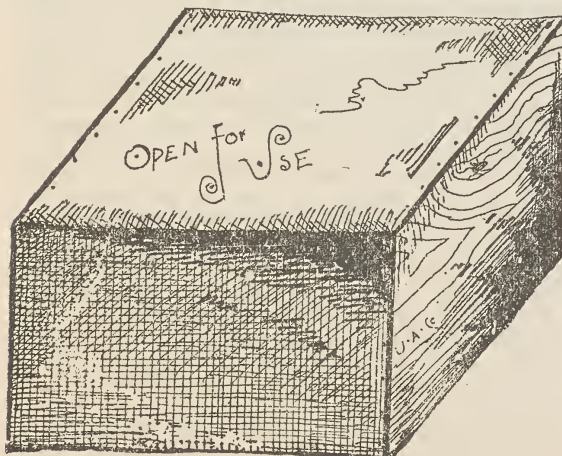
We use superphosphate largely on our own farm and the kind that we offer is the same as we use ourselves:

1 Bag of 10 pounds	\$ 40
1 " " 25 "	85
1 " " 50 "	1 50
1 " " 100 "	2 50
1 " " 200 "	4 00
3 " " 200 pounds each.....	10 00
10 " " 200 "	27 00
20 " " 200 "	50 00

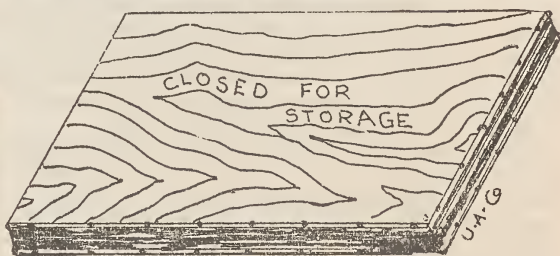
And any greater quantity at the same rate, or \$25 per ton.

This is a low price for such a superior article and we can make no discount. Send orders as early as possible.

HARRIS' PLANT PROTECTORS.



This is an invention of our Mr. Harris. We have used them for ten years and should hardly know how to get along without them. Formerly we used square wooden boxes covered with cloth or glass. The objection to them is that the box keeps the plants too much in the shade and



when you have done with them it takes a good deal of room to store them away. We now make them with cloth on two sides and on top, with a stretcher to keep them in place. The protectors can be made of any desired size. Those that we use are 15 to 16 inches square and 10 inches high, giving plenty of light to the plants. All that is necessary to fold them up is to take out the stretcher.

We will send these Plant Protectors to any of our customers, by express or freight, for 20 cents each or \$2.25 per dozen, or any greater number at 18 cents each.

Address, JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.,
Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grape Vines, Roses, Etc., Etc.

Carefully packed and delivered at the Express or freight office in Rochester without extra charge.

Purchasers to pay freight, which is now much lower than ever before.

We employ no agents, and sell directly to our customers for cash. Our prices are as low as good stock can be furnished, and we can allow no discounts. All orders will receive careful attention and will be filled as soon as the weather will permit. Address, Joseph Harris Seed Co., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES.

All our fruit trees are well grown, handsome, healthy, with abundance of roots, and we can confidently recommend them to all our customers. The varieties we name are *those we should select for our own planting*; but if any of our customers prefer other kinds, we can furnish any of the ordinary varieties at the same price as those mentioned.

Apple Trees.

The usual distance of planting standard apple trees is two rods, or 33 feet apart, or 40 trees per acre. If 25 feet apart, 70 trees will be needed for an acre.

DWARF APPLES, of which we have a very large assortment, can be planted 9 feet apart, or 537 per acre. We have ninety different varieties at Moreton Farm, planted twenty-five years ago. We do not think them profitable for ordinary orcharding on a large scale, but are certainly very desirable for those who only raise apples for their own use, as you can get all the varieties desired on a small area. They also have another great advantage. They come into bearing in two or three years after planting, and are at once ornamental and profitable.

The annexed illustration of a dwarf apple tree was made for Mr. Harris, and was first published in the Genesee Farmer for 1860. Since then it has done duty in nearly every nurseryman's catalogue in America.



DWARF APPLE TREE.

We particularly recommend for a large section of the country the following varieties:

SUMMER.—Early Harvest, Primate, Red Astrachan, and Tetofsky.

AUTUMN.—Alexander, Fall Pippin, Fameuse (Snow), and Maiden's Blush.

WINTER.—Baldwin, Ben Davis, King, Spy, Greening, Tolman's Sweet, Wagener, and Wine Sap.

PRICE.—Standard trees five to seven feet high and first-class in every respect, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Four to five feet high, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

McIntosh.—An improved Snow Apple; fruit same color, but larger and a better keeper. 50 cts. each; \$4.25 per dozen.

Yellow Transparent.—A new Summer Apple, a week earlier than Early Harvest; very hardy. 50 cts. each; \$4.25 per dozen.

Duchess and Wealthy.—The two best Ironclad varieties. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per doz.

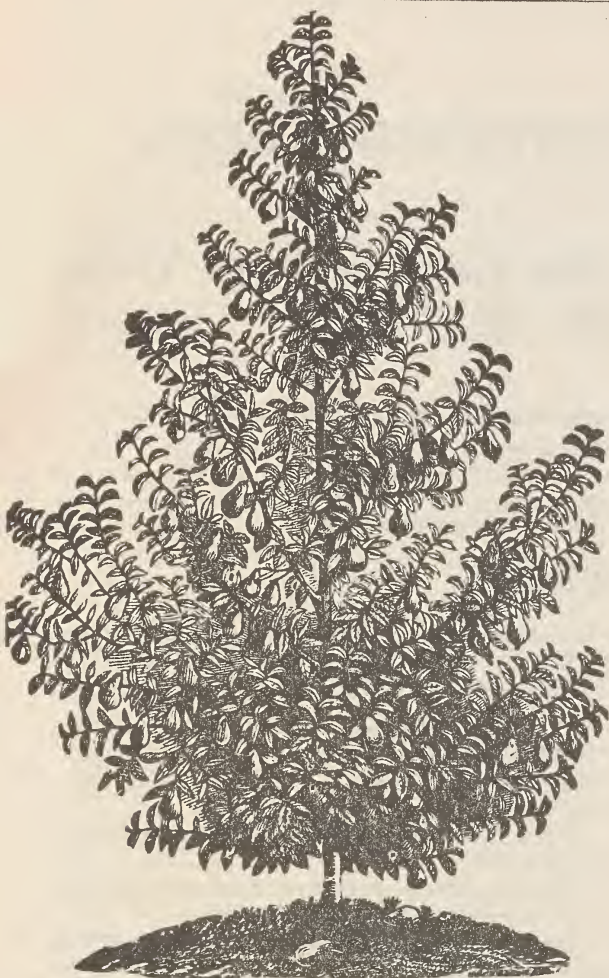
Crab Apples.—First-class trees. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Dwarf Apples.—(It is usual to plant Summer and Autumn varieties most largely.) First class trees, 50 cents each, \$4.25 per dozen.

Pears.

We offer Pears grown as standards (on the Pear root), and as dwarfs (on the Quince root.) For large orchards we would recommend the standard trees, but for the garden the dwarf is the more satisfactory, as it takes up less room than the standard and come into bearing two or three years after planting. Standards should be planted twenty feet apart (108 to the acre); dwarfs ten feet apart (436 to the acre.) No home should be without a few Pear trees, as by a judicious selection of varieties, two dozen trees will keep the family in delicious fruit from mid-summer to the following May.

The accompanying illustration shows a Louise Bonne de Jersey dwarf Pear tree seven years from planting, drawn for us from an actual specimen, and first published in the Genesee Farmer for 1857.



Dwarf Pear Tree, 7 years from planting.

Best Varieties.—Summer.

Tyson, very early. **Rostiezer**, the most highly flavored of the early Pears. **Bartlett**, a fine large Pear; an early, regular and an abundant bearer. **Clapps's**—Very similar to Bartlett, but ripens a week earlier.

Autumn.

Anjou—A large handsome Pear of fine quality; tree vigorous and productive; a very profitable orchard variety. **Duchesse d'Angouleme**—A very large Pear of fine flavor; succeeds best as a dwarf. **Seckel**—The most highly flavored and one of the very best of all Pears. **Howell**—A very handsome Pear of American origin; a vigorous grower and great bearer. **Sheldon**—A first-class Pear in every respect; fruit large and of delicious flavor; tree vigorous and a good bearer. **Louise Bonne**—One of most desirable Pears for cultivation on the quince stock; fruit large and of good quality; tree vigorous and an immense bearer.

Winter.

Clairgeau—A very highly colored variety, fruit large and of good quality; tree vigorous, an early bearer. **Lawrence**—An American Pear of great excellence; fruit medium size, juicy, sweet and delicious; tree very hardy. **Vicar**—Fruit large, of especial value for cooking; tree very vigorous and productive. **Mt. Vernon**—A beautiful russet Pear of high quality; tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. **Easter Beurre**—Keeps

longer than any other Pear; fruit large and of fine quality; this variety should always be grown as a dwarf.

Price—Standard Trees, first class, 50 cts. each; \$4.25 per dozen. Standard Trees, second size (equally good but a little smaller), 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Beurre Bosc—One of the finest Autumn Pears, but a poor grower. Does not succeed as a dwarf. Our trees of this variety are double worked. 75 cts. each; \$6.50 per dozen.

Dwarf Pears—First class trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Plum Trees.

The Plum will do well on any dry or well drained soil, but prefers a strong loam or clay soil—probably because such soils are richer and more free from weeds. The trees should be planted 20 feet apart (108 to the acre.)

Best Varieties.

Lombard—On the whole the best market variety; a tremendous bearer and of good quality. **German**

Prune—Very late, highly esteemed for preserving; always commands a high price in the markets. **Bradshaw**

—A very large Plum, dark violet red; tree vigorous, productive and hardy. **Monroe**—A green Plum of fine quality; a great bearer. **Jefferson**—A large yellow

Plum of high flavor; tree a slow grower. **Washington**

—One of the finest of Plums, fruit yellow, very large and of a high flavor; tree a vigorous grower. **Shropshire**

Damson—A delicious plum of medium size; tree vigorous and productive.

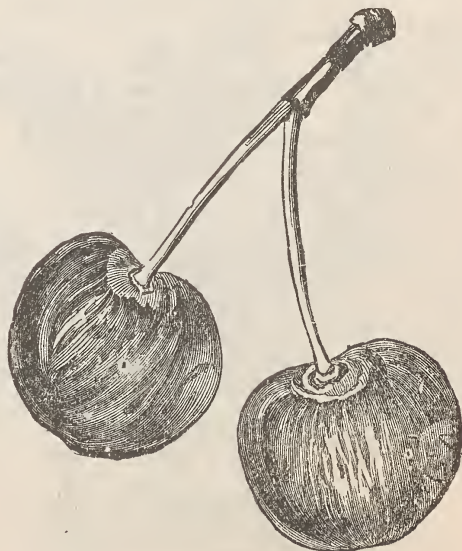
Price, first class trees, 50 cts. each; \$4.75 per dozen.

Imperial Ottoman—A very early variety, commanding a high price in the markets. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Hudson River Purple and Warner's Late—Two new kinds from the Hudson River district, where they are being planted extensively for the New York market. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 dozen.

Cherry Trees.

All that the Cherry needs is a well drained soil. The sweet Cherry is one of the finest desert fruits, and the sour varieties are valuable for cooking and preserving. The trees should be planted 20 feet apart (108 to the acre.)



Black Tartarian Cherry.

Best Varieties of Cherries.

Sweet—Black Tartarian, Governor Wood (white), Napoleon Bigarreau (white), Yellow Spanish (white), Downer's Late (red.)

Sour—Early Richmond, Empress Eugenie, English Morello, Montmorency.

Price, first class trees (sweet varieties), 50 cts. each; \$4.25 dozen. Price, first class trees (sour varieties), 40 cts. each; \$3.25 dozen.

Peach Trees.

On our own farm, twenty-five to forty years ago we had no trouble in growing peaches; but of late years the trees were affected with the curl of the leaf and we thought we should have to give up trying to raise the peach. For three years past we have sown *early in the spring* five or six pounds of nitrate of soda to a tree, scattering it all over the land as far as the roots extend. So far, it acts like a charm. We have a dark green, luxuriant, healthy foliage, and a great crop of large peaches. Our land is in high condition and there is no lack of other plant-food. On poor sandy land it will be necessary to use phosphates and potash as well as the nitrate, and in any case the addition of potash and phosphates will do no harm. We have strong hopes that nitrate of soda, with an abundant supply of other plant food, will prove a remedy for most of the diseases that affect the peach. Certainly in our own case we have had no trouble in growing all the peaches we want.

The Peach should have a well drained, sandy soil. The trees should be planted 20 feet apart (108 to the acre). In planting especial care should be used to protect the roots from sun and wind. Keep the ground well cultivated and free from weeds, and the trees will make a great growth and bear abundantly.

Best Varieties.

Very Early—Early Alexander, Amsden, Early Canada.

Medium Early—Early Louise, Early Rivers, Sweet-water.

Medium—Early Crawford, Foster, Geo. Fourth, Lord Palmerston.

Late—Late Crawford, Old Mixon, Morris White, Jacques Rare Ripe.

Price—First class trees, 25c. each; \$2.00 dozen.

Quinces.

The Quince is hardy and a very reliable and prolific bearer. The fruit brings a good price in the market, and it is highly esteemed for baking or canning. It will do well on a great variety of soils, but to produce the largest and best fruit they must have good cultivation and plenty of manure. The trees should be planted 10 feet apart (436 to the acre.)

Best Varieties of Quinces.

Angiers—A late variety similar to the Orange. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 dozen.

Champion—Comes into bearing sooner than any other variety. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 dozen.

Orange—A large, highly flavored variety. 50 cts. each; \$4.25 dozen.

Rea's Mammoth—A very large Quince; the best of the new varieties. 75 cts. each; \$7.00 dozen.



Early Alexander Peach.

Apricots and Nectarines.

It is surprising that more Apricots and Nectarines are not grown. The fruit is delicious, and fills the gap in time between the Cherry and the Peach. The trees do well in any soil, provided the *subsoil* is thoroughly drained. A northern aspect, where the buds will be kept back in the spring, is preferable. The trees should be planted 20 feet apart (108 to the acre.)

Best Varieties.

Apricots—Breda, Moorpark, Peach, Royal.

Nectarines—Boston (largest fruit), Elruge (a late variety), Hunt's Tawny (very early.)

Price—40 cts. each; \$3.75 dozen.

Nuts.

The Nut bearing trees are easily grown and deserve far more attention than they have hitherto received.

Chestnut, American—7 to 8 feet high. 50 cts. each; \$4.50 dozen.

Chestnut, European—Very large nuts; trees one to two feet high. 35 cts. each; \$3.00 dozen.

Chestnut, Japan—Largest nuts; 2 trees to 3 feet high. \$1.00 each.

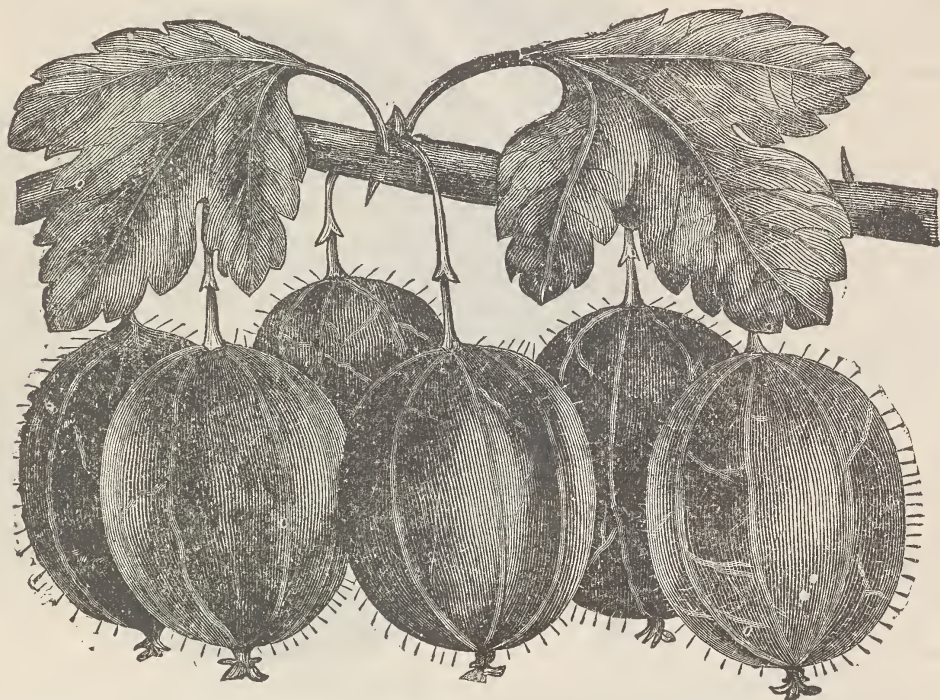
Filberts—One to two feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 dozen.

Walnuts, Black—4 to 5 feet high. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 dozen.

Walnuts, English—4 to 5 feet high. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 dozen.

SMALL FRUITS.

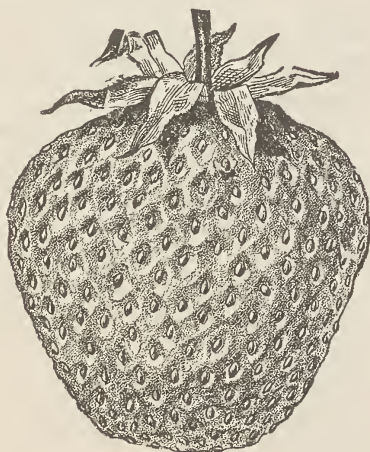
A great deal of attention is now being devoted to small fruit culture, and deservedly, for no branch of the fruit business yields better and quicker returns. Do not be induced too quickly to invest in new and high priced varieties for success depends more upon the amount of cultivation and care given than upon any particular variety. The best way to select your varieties is to find out what kinds succeed best nearest home. Look to the experience of your successful neighbors; there is no variety *universally* "best." There are many which are first rate in their own chosen localities.



Industry Gooseberry.

Strawberries.

Strawberries should be grown on deep rich loam, planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, one foot apart in the rows. No garden should be without a large bed of them; the earliest, healthiest, most delicious and easiest grown of all fruits. Our climate is admirably adapted to them.



Manchester Strawberry.

BEST VARIETIES.

Crescent (one of the earliest), **Charles Downing** (highest flavor), **Sharpless** (one of the largest), **Manchester** (one of the best medium to late varieties),

Triomphe de Gand (a very large, high flavored foreign variety; especially valuable for home use), **Wilson** (a well known berry very profitable for marketing). Price 5 cts. each; 20 cts. doz.; \$1.00 hundred; \$7.50 thousand.

STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL.

The reduction of postage to 8 cents per pound enables us to send Strawberries by mail at low prices. We will send any of the above varieties to any address in the United States at the following extremely low rates. Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1.25.

Gooseberries.

The Gooseberry, especially the large English varieties, requires the richest of rich land or very heavy manuring. The bushes should be thoroughly pruned every year and the land kept entirely free from weeds. Plant four feet apart each way (2722 to the acre.)

Best Varieties.

American—Houghton, Downing and Smith's Seedling. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 doz.

English—Crown Bob (red), and White Smith (green). 25 cts each; \$2.50 doz.

Industry (Red)—A new English variety, bearing wonderfully heavy crops. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 doz.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. each or 25 cts. per dozen.



Cuthbert Raspberry.

Currants.

The Currant is very easily grown and adapts itself to any kind of soil, but at the same time no plant responds more quickly and generously to high cultivation. We grow several acres of them planted in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the rows, and find a ready sale for the fruit at profitable prices.

BEST VARIETIES.

Cherry, Red Dutch, La Versailles, White Grape, Victoria (late), Black Naples.

Price, 2 year plants, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 a dozen. Price, 1 year plants, 10 cts. each, \$1.25 dozen. Price by 100 and 1000 on application.

Fay's Prolific—A new red Currant; very large fruit and an abundant bearer. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 a dozen.

If sent by mail, add 5 cents each or 25 cents per dozen.

Raspberries.

The Raspberry should be planted in a rich well-drained soil, in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows (2420 to the acre.)

BEST VARIETIES.

Red—Cuthbert, Marlboro, Herstine. **Black**—Ohio, Mammoth Cluster, Gregg. **White**—Brinkle's Orange, Caroline. Price, 10 cts., each; 50 cts. doz.; \$2.00 hundred.

If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. each or 25 cts. per dozen.

Blackberries.

The Blackberry should have a light rich soil. Plant in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the rows.

BEST VARIETIES.

Kittatinny (nothing better), Snyder (hardest), Wilson's Early (very early.) 10 cts. each; 75 cts. doz.; \$3.00 hundred.

Lucretia Dewberry—A trailing Blackberry of great promise; fruit large, of good quality, ripening with the Gregg Raspberry. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 doz.; \$6.00 hundred.

If sent by mail, add 5 cents each or 25 cents per dozen.

OUR \$10, \$15 AND \$20 FRUIT GARDEN.

Order A—\$10.00.

For Ten Dollars we will deliver at the freight or express office here either of the collections of trees and plants given below, and guarantee their safe arrival, purchaser paying freight. As these prices are 25 per cent below our regular rates we cannot make any deviations from the lists offered, and the varieties are to be our own selection, but the purchaser may depend upon getting first class kinds, and those adapted to the section of country in which he lives.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 12 Apple Trees. | 2 Grape Vines, 1 Brighton |
| 6 Dwarf Pear Trees. | (red), 1 Moore's Early (blk). |
| 3 Plum Trees. | 12 Currants. |
| 2 Sour Cherry Trees. | 50 Raspberries (red and blk). |
| 2 Sweet Cherry Trees. | 100 Strawberries. |
| 3 Hardy Roses, 2 yrs, strong. | |

Order B—\$10.00.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6 Apple Trees. | 3 Hardy Roses, 2 yrs, strong |
| 6 Peach Trees. | 50 Raspberries (red and blk). |
| 6 Dwarf Pear Trees. | 100 Strawberries. |
| 4 Plum Trees | 12 Currants. |
| 1 Sour Cherry Tree. | 6 Dewberries. |
| 1 Sweet Cherry Tree. | |

Order C—\$20.00.

For Twenty Dollars we will deliver at freight or express office here, either of the collections of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., given below, subject to the same conditions as our Ten Dollar offer:

- | |
|--|
| 6 Dwarf Apples, or 12 Standard Apples. |
| 6 Standard Pears, or 9 Dwarf Pears. |
| 3 Sweet Cherries. |
| 12 Blackberries. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 Sour Cherries. | 1 English Walnut. |
| 12 Peach Trees. | 2 Brighton Grapes (red). |
| 3 Quince Trees. | 2 Moore's Early Grape (blk) |
| 6 Plum Trees. | 2 Concord Grapes (black). |
| 25 Currants. | 2 Iona Grapes (red). |
| 6 American Gooseberries. | 1 Lindley Grape (red). |
| 6 English Gooseberries. | 3 Lady Grapes (white). |
| 250 Strawberries. | 6 Hardy Roses, 2 yrs, strong. |
| 100 Raspberries. | |

Order D—\$20.00.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6 Dwarf or 12 Sta'd Apples. | 6 Dewberries. |
| 6 Sour Cherries. | 2 Brighton Grapes, red. |
| 6 Standard or 9 Dw't Pears. | 2 Iona Grapes, red. |
| 6 Plum Trees. | 1 Lindley Grape, red. |
| 25 Currants, | 2 Moore's Early Grape, blk. |
| 6 American Gooseberries. | 2 Concord Grape, black. |
| 6 English Gooseberries. | 3 Lady Grape, white. |
| 250 Strawberries. | 6 Hardy Roses, 2 yrs, strong. |
| 100 Raspberries (red and blk). | 5 Sweet Chestnuts or Black |
| 12 Blackberries. | Walnuts. |

Order E—\$15.00.

For Fifteen Dollars we will send the following list of Fruit Trees, entitled Order E, subject to the same conditions as the other offers.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6 Dwarf Apples, assorted. | 6 Gooseberries. |
| 3 Sweet Cherries, " | 100 Strawberries, 4 varieties |
| 3 Sour Cherries, " | 50 Raspberries, red and blk. |
| 12 Dwarf Pears. | 12 Blackberries. |
| 6 Plums, " | 12 Dewberries. |
| 25 Currants, red and white. | 6 Grape Vines, 2 red, 2 blk, |
| 1 American Sweet Chestnut. | 2 white. |

GRAPE VINES.

No fruit can be more easily raised than the Grape, and none is more conducive to health, or a more general favorite. Besides the well known varieties quoted below we also offer a few new kinds that from our own experience we can confidently recommend.

BEST VARIETIES.

- Brighton**—An early Red Grape of high quality, 2 years old. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.
- Champion**—Black, very early, 2 year plants. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.
- Concord**—A well known black grape, 2 year plants. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.
- Diana**—A late grape of fine quality, 2 year plants. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.
- Delaware**—Beautiful red grape, of delicious flavor. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.
- Duchess**—A new white grape, ripens immediately after Concord, 2 year plants. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.
- Empire State**—White, a hybrid between Hartford and Clinton; tender, juicy and rich. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.
- Hartford Prolific**—An early black grape of good quality. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.
- Iona**—Red; a late grape of the highest quality. Each, 20c; doz. \$2.

- Jefferson**—A new red grape of great promise. Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.
- Lady**—White; an old favorite. Each, 40c; dozen, \$4.
- Lady Washington**—A fine white grape, delicately tinged with pink when exposed to the sun, quality very good. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.
- Moore's Early**—A fine early black grape, the best quality of any of the very early varieties. Each, 40c. dozen, \$4.
- Moore's Diamond**—Ripens with Delaware, THE VERY BEST white grape. Each, \$2; dozen, \$20.
- Niagara**—A fine white grape, having very handsome bunches, berries large and of good quality. 2 year plants. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.
- Pocklington**—A large showy white grape of recent introduction. 2 year plants. Each, 35c; doz. \$3.50.
- Rogers' Hybrids**—Lindley (red); Merrimac (black); Salem (Red); Goethe (white). Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.
- Foreign Grapes**—Leading sorts in pots. Each, \$1; dozen, \$10.

GRAPES BY MAIL.

If our customers wish their Grapes sent by mail they may have them sent that way by adding 5 cts. each, or 50 cts. per dozen, (to cover cost of postage,) to the prices quoted above.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Our stock of Ornamental Trees is large and we take particular pains to send out only such well grown specimens as will prove really ornamental. We give below a list of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, classified as to their adaptability to special purposes.

Trees Particularly Adapted to Streets and Avenues.

	Each.	Dozen.
American Elm, (eminently,).....	8 to 10 ft	\$ 50 \$ 5 00
English Elm.....	8 to 10 ft	60 6 00
Scotch Elm.....	8 to 10 ft	60 6 00
Horse Chestnut, white flowering.....	5 ft	60 6 00
European Linden.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
Norway Maple.....	6 to 8 ft	60 6 00
Sycamore Maple.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
Silver Maple.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
Sugar Maple.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
European White Birch.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.....	5 to 8 ft	75 7 00
European Mountain Ash.....	6 to 8 ft	50 5 00
Oak Leaf Mountain Ash.....	5 to 7 ft	60 6 00
Sweet Gum.....	5 to 6 ft	60 6 00
Lombardy Poplar.....	8 to 10 ft	75 7 00
Tulip Tree.....	6 to 7 ft	60 6 00

Small Size Trees for City or Village Lots.

	Each.	Dozen.
Alder, Cut Leaf.....	5 to 7 ft	\$ 60 \$ 6 00
Beech, Weeping.....	2 to 4 ft	1 50 12 00
Beech, Purple Leaf.....	3 to 5 ft	1 00 9 00
Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping.....	5 to 8 ft	75 7 00
Birch, Young's Weeping.....	5 to 7 ft	1 00 10 00
Birch, Purple Leaf.....	5 to 7 ft	75 7 00
Fringe White.....	3 to 4 ft	60 6 00
Gingko, Maiden Hair Tree.....	4 to 5 ft	60 6 00
Hornbeam.....	5 to 6 ft	40 4 00

	Each.	Dozen
Koelreuteria.....	6 to 8 ft	60 6 00
Laburnum.....	5 to 7 ft	50 5 00
Persimmons.....	4 to 5 ft	50 5 00
Hawthorn, 3 varieties, double White, Pink, and Scarlet(each)	4 to 6 ft	50 5 00
Oak, Pyramidal.....	8 to 10 ft	1 00 10 00
Yellow Wood, Virgilia Lutea.....	3 ft	60 6 00

Evergreens.

Arbor Vitae, Golden Leaf, Pyramidal and Siberian.....	40	4 00
Cypress Japan, Golden, Squarrosa, Filifera.....	60	6 00
Juniper, Irish, Swedish, and American.....	60	6 00
Dwarf Pine.....	50	5 00
Yew, English.....	50	5 00

Plants for Hedges and Screens:

To obtain the best results Hedge Plants should be set from 9 to 12 inches apart, according to their size, and the tops should be cut back for at least two seasons.

	Doz.	100.	1,000
Arbor Vitae, 10 to 15 inches, transplanted,	\$1 25	\$ 7 50	\$60 00
Hemlock, 10 to 12 inches, twice transpl'd,	2 25	15 00	
Norway Spruce, 10 to 12 inches, ".....	1 50	8 00	75 00
Box Dwarf.....	1 00	2 50	20 00
English Hawthorn, 15 to 18 inches.....	1 00	2 50	20 00
Honey Locust, 1 year, strong.....	40	1 00	8 00
Osage Orange, 2 years.....	40	1 00	6 00
Japan Quince, 12 to 13 inches.....	1 50	8 00	70 00
Privet, Common, 12 to 18 inches.....	1 25	5 00	45 00
Privet, California, 15 to 18 inches.....	1 25	6 00	50 00

SHRUBS.

The variety of Flowering Shrubs suitable for lawn planting is such that by the proper selection of them, and judicious planting, grounds may be made to look bright and cheerful, from early spring to late autumn. All of the kinds in the following list are hardy, even in the highest latitudes of this country, and the same care that is proper in the removal of most kinds of trees, will ensure the successful transplanting of shrubs.

These shrubs are peculiarly adapted for planting in places of limited area, and the finest effects may be produced quickly and at comparatively small expense.

Varieties Blooming in April and May.

	Each.	Dozen.
Almond, Double Pink.....	\$ 40	\$ 4 00
Daphne, Pink Arbutus like flowers.....	40	4 00
Forsythia, Golden Yellow.....	40	4 00
Lilac, Purple and White.....	30	3 00
Lilac, Persian, very large flowers.....	40	4 00
Plum, Double Pink, a beautiful shrub, originally from China.....	50	5 00
Quince, Japan, Pink and red.....	25	3 00
Spirea, Prunifolia, Bridal Wreath.....	40	4 00
Spirea, Thunbergii, delicate white flowers....	40	4 00
Syringa, Mock Orange, white and very fragrant flowers.....	40	4 00
Tamarix, Pink Flowers, very graceful.....	40	4 00
Tree Peonys.....	75	

Varieties Blooming in June.

Deutzia Gracilis, a beautiful dwarf shrub, graceful white flowers.....	35	3 00
Rhododendrons, 5 varieties, white, pink, red, crimson and purple.....	1 00	10 00
Spirea Van Houtti, white flowers, a wonderfully free bloomer	35	3 00
Weigela, three varieties, white, pink and red.....	35	3 00
Peonys, Herbaceous, 3 varieties, white, red, and pink	35	3 00
Hardy Roses, see page 70.		

Varieties Blooming in July.

	Each.	Dozen.
Spirea Billardi, bright rose color.....	35	3 00
Spirea Callosa Alba, pure white.....	35	3 00
Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree, a fine shrub, remaining in bloom a long time	45	4 00

Besides the shrubs mentioned above as flowering in July there are several beautiful vines, such as the Clematis and Honeysuckle, which flower at this season. For prices and descriptions see Climbing Vines below.

Varieties Blooming in August and September

	Each.	Dozen.
Altheas, 5 double varieties, white, pink, red, crimson, and purple.....	\$ 45	\$ 4 00



	Each.	Dozen.
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, a very fine new shrub, frequently bearing flowers 24 to 30 inches in circumference.....	50	5 00

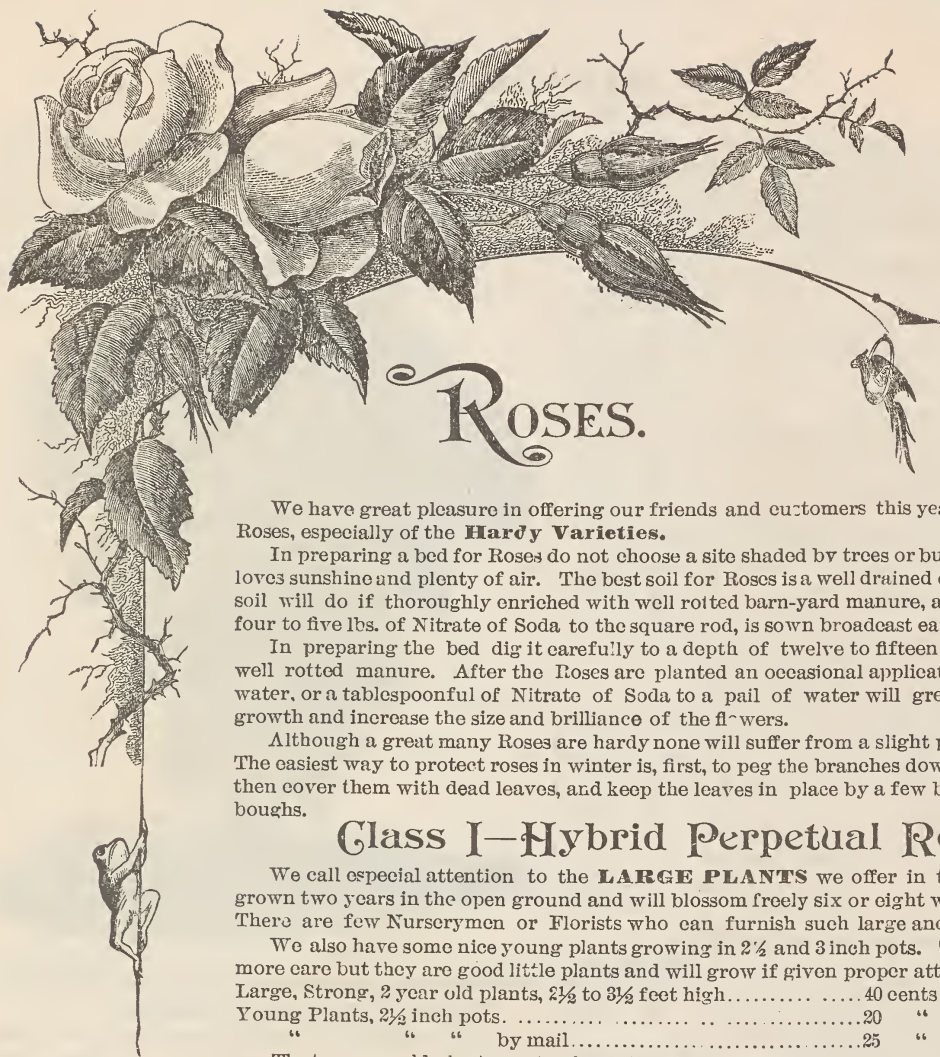
Shrubs with Variegated or Unusually Colored Foliage.

Berberis, Purple Leaf.....	\$ 35	\$ 3 50
Dogwood, Variegated Leaf.....	40	4 00
“ “ “ Red Twigs.....	45	4 00
Althea, “ “.....	35	3 50
Plum, Purple Leaf.....	50	5 00
Syringa, Golden Leaf.....	40	4 00
Elder, “ “.....	40	4 00

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

	Each.	Dozen.
Akebia —Wine colored flowers.....	\$ 35	\$ 3 50
Ampelopsis —Quinquefolia, (Virginia Creeper). Strong Plants.	30	3 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii —Japan Ivy, a beautiful vine, especially valuable for covering masonry. Strong plants.....	40	4 00
Bignonia —Trumpet Creeper. Bright coral red flowers. Blooms in July....	35	3 50
Birchwort —Dutchman's Pipe. Strong plants.....	40	4 00
Bittersweet —Has very showy orange and yellow seed pods which hang on the vines nearly all winter; quite unique..	35	3 50
Clematis —We offer a long list of this popular and beautiful climber. The Clematis is unsurpassed for garden decoration, is		

	Each.	Dozen.
perfectly hardy, and extremely easy of cultivation. Next to the rose, we know of no plant that will give so much satisfaction at so little cost. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, some of the varieties being six inches in diameter, of many beautiful shades of blue, purple, lavender and pure white, to say nothing of the lovely little Coccinea, which is bright scarlet. Single plants, white, lavender or purple....	75	
12 very best varieties, our selection....		7 00
Honeysuckle —Monthly fragrant, Hall's Japan, Scarlet Trumpet, each.....	40	4 00
Wisteria —Chinese Purple	50	5 00
“ “ White.....	75	7 00
Roses —Climbing, see page 71.		



ROSES.

We have great pleasure in offering our friends and customers this year a very fine lot of Roses, especially of the **Hardy Varieties**.

In preparing a bed for Roses do not choose a site shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose loves sunshine and plenty of air. The best soil for Roses is a well drained clayey loam, but any soil will do if thoroughly enriched with well rotted barn-yard manure, and a top-dressing of four to five lbs. of Nitrate of Soda to the square rod, is sown broadcast early each spring.

In preparing the bed dig it carefully to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches, and work in well rotted manure. After the Roses are planted an occasional application of weak manure water, or a tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda to a pail of water will greatly stimulate their growth and increase the size and brilliance of the flowers.

Although a great many Roses are hardy none will suffer from a slight protection in winter. The easiest way to protect roses in winter is, first, to peg the branches down to the ground and then cover them with dead leaves, and keep the leaves in place by a few boards or evergreen boughs.

Class I—Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

We call especial attention to the **LARGE PLANTS** we offer in this class. They are grown two years in the open ground and will blossom freely six or eight weeks after planting. There are few Nurserymen or Florists who can furnish such large and well grown plants.

We also have some nice young plants growing in 2½ and 3 inch pots. These of course need more care but they are good little plants and will grow if given proper attention.

Large, Strong, 2 year old plants, 2½ to 3½ feet high.....	40 cents each,	\$4.00 a dozen.
Young Plants, 2½ inch pots.	20 " "	2.00 "
" " " by mail.....	25 " "	2.50 "

The two year old plants are too large to be sent by mail.

Best Dozen Varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Anne de Diesbach—Bright carmine, an exquisite color, flower very large and well shaped.

Baron Bonstetten—Deep velvety crimson flower, large and well formed. The most vigorous grower of the Dark Red Roses.

Baron Maynard—Pure white blossoms all summer. Flowers medium size. Very graceful.

Coquette des Alpes—White, tinged with pink, similar to Baron Maynard, but flowers a little larger.

Climbing Jules Margotten—Bright rose color, a very strong grower.

General Jacqueminot—Flowers brilliant crimson, large and very fragrant, a strong grower and perfectly hardy, on the whole the very best Red Rose. See cut next page.

John Hopper—Deep rose color, a good bloomer.

La Reine—A beautiful pink Rose; flowers large and very double.

Countess de Serenye—A beautiful flesh colored Rose, very double.

Magna Charta—A fine large Rose of an exquisite shade of pink, very fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest of all Red Roses; petals have a beautiful velvety texture.

Sydonie—Bright rose color, a constant bloomer.

La France—Beautiful silvery pink, the MOST FRAGRANT of all the Roses. The plant has a little tea blood in its veins, and consequently it demands some protection in winter, but it will repay the little extra care it needs, and no rose bed is complete without it. Price, plants, 5 inch pots, 40 cents each, \$4.00 a dozen.



La Reine Rose.



Climbing Roses.

Class III.—Climbing Roses.

A very useful class, adapted to covering walls, arbors, banks, &c. Very rapid and vigorous in growth and perfectly hardy. Price—Strong Plants, 35c. each; \$3.50 dozen.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white, very handsome. **Gem of Prairie**—Bright red, blotched with white; quite double, a free bloomer and a first class climber. **Queen of Prairie**—Bright pink, the most rapid grower of any of the climbers.



Crested Moss Rose.

Class II.—Moss Roses.

These Roses are as a class perfectly hardy, and need little or no protection. The culture is the same as for the hybrid perpetuals.

Price, strong plants from the open ground 45c. each; \$4.50 dozen.

BEST VARIETIES.

Perpetual White

Pure white, a good bloomer, very fine as a bud.

Salet—Pale rose, a good bloomer, the best of its color.

Crested Moss

Pink, especially fine in the bud state.

Capt. Ingraham.

Dark red, a good grower, foliage tinged with red.

Princess Adelaide

Rose color, blooms in clusters, one of the very best



La France Rose.



General Jacqueminot Rose.

Class IV.

Tender Roses.

In this class are found some of the most beautiful Roses, they can be successfully grown out of doors only when they receive the best of care. They must be thoroughly protected in winter as a few degrees of frost is fatal. When they are given the requisite care they are the most satisfactory Roses grown, as they will blossom from the beginning to the end of summer without intermission. In addition to plenty of manure they should have a liberal dressing of nitrate of soda and superphosphate, say half a pound of each to a square yard of ground. The Roses blossom as they grow and need an abundant supply of available plant food. Not a weed should be suffered to occupy the ground. Heavy manuring and clean cultivation is the great secret of success.

Price: Strong plants, 5 inch pots, 35c. each; \$3.25 a dozen.

Young plants, 2½ inch pots, 25 cents each; \$2.00 a dozen.

Catharine Mermet—(Tea)—Very delicate pink.

The most beautiful rose of its color; large, globular, and very fragrant.

Countess Riza du Pare—(Tea)—Bronze rose color, shaded with red, very fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Duchess of Edinburgh—(Hybrid Tea)—Rich crimson, especially handsome, as a bud. A free bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon—(Tea)—Cream color, shading to pink, very large and handsome.

Hermosa—(Bourbon)—Beautiful pale rose color, double, fine form and a profuse bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt—(Tea)—Sulphur yellow, a fine rose, especially in the bud.

Marechal Neil—(Noisette)—A wonderfully beautiful Rose of immense size; color clear golden yellow, very fragrant. The best rose of its color.



Marechal Neil Rose.



Tender Roses.

Perle des Jardins—(Tea)—Similar to Marechal Niel, not quite so large but blooms more freely.

William Francis Bennett—(Hybrid Tea)—Beautiful bright crimson in color, resembling General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

Safrano—Coppery yellow. A beautiful Rose in the bud.

Cornelia Cook—(Tea)—A very fine white rose, very double, but a shy bloomer.

Class V—Polyantha Roses.

A new class of Roses of great value for bedding purposes, as they form a mass of bloom. They are of dwarf habit, and the flowers are produced in numerous clusters, each flower being one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter. The clusters produce from twenty-five to one hundred flowers each.

The Polyantha Roses are hardy in this latitude with a slight protection. We offer some fine plants.

5 inch pots.....	40 cents each; \$3.50 a dozen.
2½ "	25 " 2.00 "

BEST VARIETIES.

Anna Marie de Montravel—White, fine form.

Jeannie Driven—White, faintly tinged with crimson.

Little White Jet—Very light pink, a very free bloomer.

Mignonette—Pink, very fine.

Mme. Cecile Bruner—Delicate rose color, flower clusters much smaller.

Perle d'Or—Copper yellow.

Paquerette—Pure white, hardiest of all.

Some New Roses of Great Merit.

Price for the 6 varieties, 2½ inch pots, by express, \$1.75, by mail, \$2.00.

American Beauty—A hardy Rose, very free bloomer, flower large and of a deep rose color. 5 inch pots, 50c; 2½ inch pots, 25c.

Dinsmore—Perfectly hardy, a free bloomer, flower well formed and of a rich shade of crimson. Plants, 2½ inch pots, 50 cents.

Mrs. John Laing—A hardy Rose of a delicate shade of pink, a free bloomer, flowers of the largest size. 2½ inch pots, 50c.

Meteor—A very dark red rose, a free bloomer, and of vigorous growth. Needs some protection in winter. 2½ inch pots, 50 cts.

The Bride—The very best pure white Tea Rose, save in color it is identical with Catharine Mermet, from which it is a sport. 5 inch pots, 50 cents; 2½ inch pots, 25 cents.

Puritan—[Hardy]—A seedling from Mabel Morrison. When perfect it is the finest hardy white rose, but it demands high culture. 5 inch pots, 75 cents; 2½ inch pots, 40 cents.

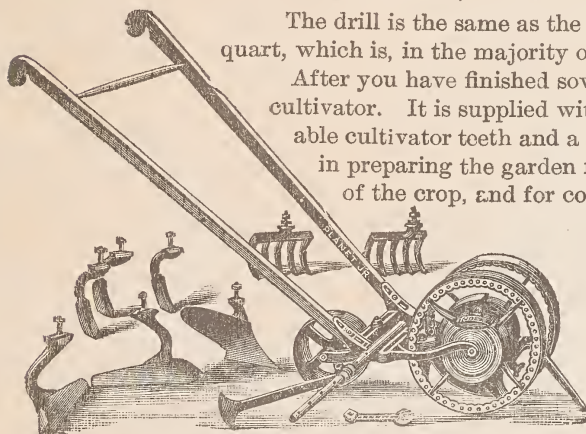
Farm and Garden Tools.

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The "Planet Jr." Seed Drill No. 2.

This drill holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ quarts. It sows accurately all kinds of seeds. It makes its own row, drops the seed and covers it and marks out the next row, all at one passage. **PRICE, \$8.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



The drill is the same as the Planet Jr. No. 2, except that it holds only one quart, which is, in the majority of cases, all that is needed.

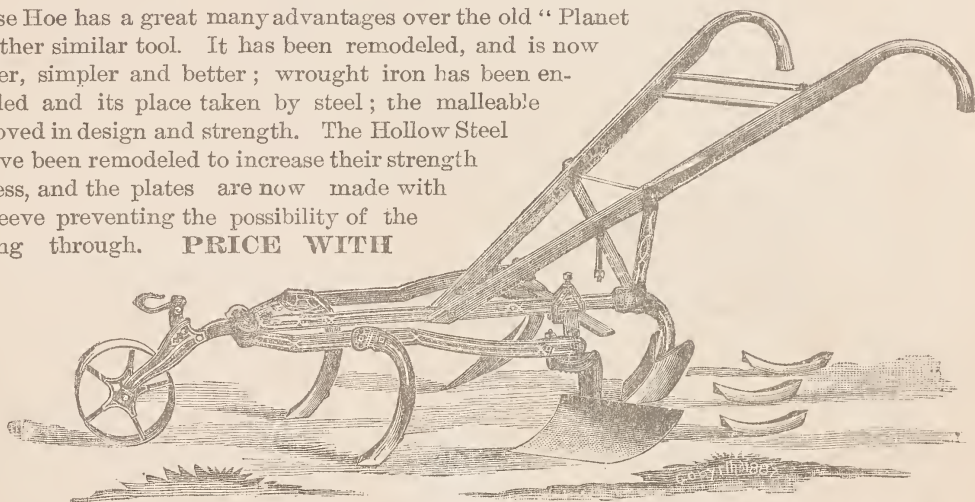
After you have finished sowing, the machine is easily converted into a hand cultivator. It is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a large garden plow. As a Rake it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting, and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop, and for covering the seeds, etc.

As a Hoe it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered

and polished steel. Retail price \$12. Our Price Boxed, Including all Attachments, \$10.

The "Planet Jr." Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoe, Cultivator, Coverer, &c.

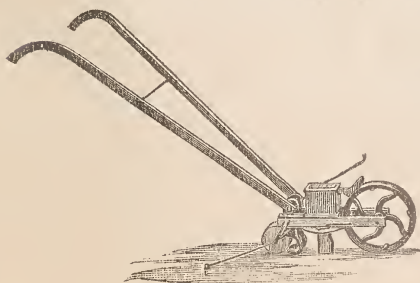
This Horse Hoe has a great many advantages over the old "Planet Jr." or any other similar tool. It has been remodeled, and is now much stronger, simpler and better; wrought iron has been entirely discarded and its place taken by steel; the malleable fittings improved in design and strength. The Hollow Steel Standards have been remodeled to increase their strength and usefulness, and the plates are now made with the patent sleeve preventing the possibility of the bolts drawing through. **PRICE WITH WHEEL, \$9.00.**



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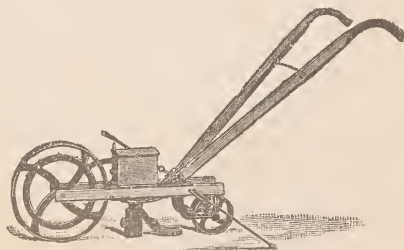
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